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ABSTRACT

Volume I, the reader, has 86 lessons consisting of short passages and vocabulary lists. The language and the stories presented were learned and collected at the Indian community and Hacienda of Cayara near Potosi, Bolivia. Translations of the passages are provided in a separate section. The second volume presents the grammar and phonology of the language outlined in such a way as to facilitate the student's study and analysis of the sentences in the reading passages in Volume I. The grammatical section is followed by a bidirectional Quechua-English dictionary. (AMH)

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BASIC QUECHUA

Volume I:

QUECHUA READER

Volume II:

QUECHUA GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY

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Utah State University

Summer, 1977

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BASIC QUECHUA

Volume I:

QUECHUA READER

by

Percy G. Aitken-Soux
and
Richley H. Crapo

Utah State University
Summer, 1977

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The Authors

INTRODUCTION

Quechua, the language of the Incas, was in reality the language of the Inca Empire. The word "Quechua" is applied today not only to the language but to the people of Inca descent. Quechua became the official language of the Inca Empire by order of the Emperor Pachacuti. After that, teachers of Quechua were sent to the new lands obtained by imperial conquest, and Quechua spread throughout the Andean area as the Empire grew. The Spanish Conquest expanded the geographical area of Quechua through forced movements of laborers. Quechua is spoken today by a large population in the countries of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. It is estimated that between fourteen and fifteen million people still speak Quechua in South America, many of them in isolated, traditional communities where the past is still sacred. Other countries in South America have also borrowed many words of Quechua origin.

The Quechua presented here is the Quechua of Potosí in Bolivia. It is very close to the Imperial Quechua of Cuzco due to the large number of Quechua-speaking Indians which were moved from Peru to the city of Potosí as laborers during the silver mining boom of 1545 to 1650. Potosí, the largest city of the continent and strongest economic center of the time, became the refuge of many noble Inca families who during the period of Spanish persecution would otherwise become conspicuous in less populated areas. So, a great number of traditions and stories were transferred from Cuzco to the area of Potosí. The language and the stories presented were learned and collected at the Indian community and Hacienda of Cayara near Potosí. Cayara has been a blazoned land grant since 1556.

In Quechua the profuse use of suffixes gives the language its charm, flexibility, and an exactitude of meaning which adds beauty and expression to both poetry and prose.

This book is meant to be a tool for anthropologists in their research. It will also be useful to all those interested in the Inca society and/or in the descendants of that beautiful and intriguing culture.

LESSON ONE - UK

Basic Sentences

Sentences

1. Kay yuraq wasi.	1. This is a white house.
2. Kay yuraq miči.	2. This is a white cat.
3. Kay yana alqu.	3. This is a black dog.
4. Kay yuraq miči wasipi.	4. This white cat is in the house.
5. Yuraq wasi mičiyuq.	5. The white house has a cat.
6. Yuraq wasi alquyuq.	6. The white house has a dog.
7. Yuraq miči wasiyuq.	7. The white cat has a house.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
kay	this
yuraq	white
wasi	house
miči	cat
yana	black
alqu	dog
-pi	in
-yuq	to be with, to possess, to have

LESSON TWO - ISKAY

Basic Sentences

Sentences:

1. Yuraq miči wasiman purin.	1. The white cat walks to the house.
2. Yuraq miči purin.	2. The white cat walks.
3. Yana alqu wasiman purin.	3. The black dog walks to the house.
4. Alqu mičiyuq wasiman purinku.	4. The dog and the cat walk to the house.
5. Alqu mičintin wasiman purin.	5. The dog walks to the house together with the cat.
6. Alqu wasiman rin.	6. The dog goes to the house.
7. Miči alquntin wasiman purinku.	7. The cat and the dog walk to the house together.
8. Miči wasiman rin.	8. The cat goes to the house.
9. Alqu mičiyuq wasiman rinku.	9. The dog and the cat go to the house.
10. Alqu mičiyuq wasiman purin.	10. The dog goes to the house with the cat.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
wasi	house
-man	to, towards
-ntin	with (accompaniment)
-manta	from the
puri-	walk
-n	he, she, it (third person, present tense)
-nku	they (third person plural, present tense)
ri-	go

LESSON THREE - KINSA

Basic Sentences

Sentences:

1. punku	1. door
2. wasi punku	2. house door
3. Wasi punkuyuq.	3. The house has a door.
4. Miči punkuman rin.	4. The cat goes to the door.
5. Miči alquta tanqan.	5. The cat pushes the dog.
6. Alqu punkuman rin.	6. The dog goes to the door.
7. Alqu punkuta tanqan.	7. The dog pushes the cat.
8. Alqu mičita tanqan.	8. The dog pushes the cat.
9. Ñuqa alquta tanqani.	9. I push the dog.
10. Wasiman ñuqa rini.	10. I go to the house.
11. Mičintin rini.	11. I go with the cat.
12. Alquntin rini.	12. I go with the dog.
13. Mičintin alquntin rini.	13. I go with the dog and cat.
14. Ñuqantin mičintin riyku.	14. The cat and I go.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
punku	door
tanqa-	push
-y	(infinitive suffix)
ñuqa	I
ri-	go
-ni	I (first person suffix, present tense)
-ta	(object marker)
-yku	we

LESSON FOUR - TAWA

Basic Sentences

Sentences:

1. Kay Lančiko.	1. This is Francisco.
2. Kay alqu Lančikoqpata.	2. This dog is Francisco's.
3. Kay alqu yana.	3. This dog is black.
4. Lančiko uk łuq"ała.	4. Francisco is a boy.
5. Kay yana alqu sutiyuq.	5. This black dog has a name.
6. Sutin Č'apu.	6. His name is Chapu.
7. Č'apu Lančikoyuq rin.	7. Chapu goes with Francisco.
8. Lančiko Č'apuyuq purin.	8. Francisco walks with Chapu.
9. Č'apu ripun.	9. Chapu goes (away).
10. Lančiko Č'aputa waqyan.	10. Francisco calls Chapu.
11. "Č'apu, hamuy!"	11. "Chapu, come!"
12. Kay yana alqu, Č'apu, Lančikoqpata	12. This black dog, Chapu, is Francisco's.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
Lančiko	Francisco (from Spanish)
-qpata	-'s, of (possessive suffix)
uk	one, a

LESSON FIVE - P"ISQA

Lančiko Juanačantin

Sentences:

1. Lančiko Juanača waqyan.* 2. "Juanača," Lančiko nin. 3. Juanača uk
imiła. 4. "Alquy ripun, haku." 5. "Q"ipan haku." 6. Alqu ayñan
časkispa. 7. Q"ipan Lančiko rin. 8. Lančikoq q"ipan Juanača rin. 9.
"Č'apu hamuy!" Lančiko nin. 10. Č'apu ripun, mana uyarispa. 11. Juanača,
Lančikontin alquq q"ipan rinku. 12. Iskaynin wawakuna časkispa rinku.
13. Č'apu časkisan, q"ipantaq Lančiko, q"ipantaq Juanača. 14. Alqu ayñan.
15. "Č'apu hamuy!" Lančiko nin. 16. Kinsantin časkispa rinku. 17. Uk
łuq"ała, uk imiłantin: iskay. 18. Uk łuq"ała, imiłantin, alquntin:
kinsa.

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*Note: In the absence of the object marker, -ta, word order indicates the object.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
Juanača	Juana (from Spanish)
ni-	say
alqu	dog
-y	my
ayña-	bark
haku	Let's go!
q"ipan	behind, after, following, succeeding, left behind
q"ipa-	follow
časki-	run
-sa	be ...ing
-spa	-ing
Lančiko	Francisco
-q	-'s, of (possessive suffix)
mana	no, not
uyari-	hear
ri-	go
-pu	(reflexive)
ri-pu-y	to go one's self, to take one's self away, to be gone
iskay	two
q"ipa-	follow, go after
-taq	first ... then (suffixed to first word of subordinate clause)
kinsa	three
-ntin	all ... together
imiła	girl, unmarried young woman
wawa	child
-kuna	(plural)

LESSON SIX - SUQTA

Alqu Mičintin

Sentences:

1. Č'apu sač'aman rin. 2. Sač'api uk miči rikun. 3. Alqu mičita rikun.
4. Alqu mičiq q"ipanta rin. 5. Miči sač'aman rin. 6. Č'apu q"ipanta rin.
7. Alquntin mičintin rinku. 8. Miči sač'a rikun. 9. Kay miči yuraq.
10. Kay yuraq miči sutiyuq. 11. Sutin Rit'i. 12. Rit'i sač'api. 13.
Yuraq miči sač'a patapi. 14. Lančiko alquta rikun. 15. "Hamuy Č'apu!"
Lančiko nin. 16. Juanača yuraq mičita rikun. 17. "Hamuy Rit'i!"
Juanača nin. 18. Č'apu Lančikoman sispan. 19. Rit'i Juanačaman sispan.
20. "Kaypi kani Č'apu," Lančiko nin. 21. "Kaypi kani Juanača," miči nin.
22. "Pitaq sač'api?" Lančiko nin. 23. "Ñuqa sač'a patapi kani," miči nin.
24. "Miči sač'a patapi," alqu nin. 25. "Rit'i sač'api." 26. "Miči
mask'ay, Č'apu," Lančiko nin. 27. Sač'aman alqu rin miči mask'aspa. 28.
"Sač'api miči kasan," alqu nin ayñaspa. 29. "Arí sač'api kani," miči nin.

30. Pitaq sač'api? Miči sač'api. 31. Pitaq mičita mask'an? Č'apuču? Arí. 32. Pitaq mičita mask'ačin? Lančikocu? 33. Pitaq kani? 34. Pitaq ñuqa kani? 35. Pitaq Lančiko? Uk łuq"ała. 36. Pitaq Juanača? Uk imiła. 37. Imiłaču kani? Łuq"ałaču kani? 38. "Pitaq wasipi," Juanača nin. 39. "Mama wasipi," Lančiko nin. 40. "Mama mask'ay Č'apu," Lančiko nin. 41. "Kaypi kani," mama nin. 42. "Wasiman hamuy Č'apu," mama nin. 43. Alqu wasiman časkin mama mask'aspa. 43b. Alqu wasiman časkin mamata mask'aspa. 44. "Pitaq wasipi?" mama tapun. 45. "Pi?" Lančiko nin. 46. "Pi?" tapun. 47. Lančiko tatan rikun. (Lančiko tatanta rikun.) 48. "Tatay kaypi," Lančiko nin. 49. "Tatay mask'ay?" Lančiko alquta nin. 50. Č'apu tataman časkin. 51. Č'apu tataman sispan. 52. "Kosa alqu," tata Č'aputa nin. 53. "Arí," Lančiko nin, "Č'apu mask'asunki." 54. Lančiko, Juanačantin iskay. 55. Iskaynin alquntin kinsa. 56. Kinsantin mičintin tawa. 57. Tawantin mamantin p"isqa. 58. P"isqantin tatantin suqta.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
-či	make someone
-ču	? (question marker, suffixed to emphasized word)
sač'a	tree
-pi	in
riku-	see
q"awa-	look
q"ipanta	behind, after
rit'i	snow
pata	height
pata-pi	high
sispa-	get close to approach
ñuqa	I
kay	this
kay-pi	here
ka-	be
pitaq	who
mask'a-	look for
-q	the one who ...
arí	yes
tapu-	ask
mama	mother
tata	father
-qman	to
kosa	good
mask'asunki	he has looked for you
-ntin (-nin, following a consonant)	together, all together
iskay-nin	both together
kinsa-ntin	all three together
tawa-ntin	all four together
p"isqa-ntin	all five together
suqta	six

LESSON SEVEN - QANČIS

Pronouns

Pronouns:

	Singular	Plural	
First person	ñuqa	inclusive exclusive	ñuqa-nčiq ñuqa-yku
Second person	qan		qan-kuna
Third person	pay		pay-kuna

These independent pronouns may occur in sentences for added emphasis; but their use is optional, since verbs must occur with pronoun suffixes (outlined below). Unlike English, gender is not indicated in the third person pronoun. The plural form of the independent pronouns may be seen as formed by adding a plural suffix to the singular form. In the case of the second and third person pronouns, the plural suffix is -kuna, the normal Quechua plural suffix. The first person pronoun is pluralized by the addition of either -nčiq or -yku, which do not occur elsewhere in Quechua. The resulting forms differ from one another in that ñuqanč iq means "we (including the hearer)," while ñuqayku indicates "we (excluding the hearer)."

Present Tense Pronoun Suffixes:

Verbs must be suffixed with an appropriate pronoun indicator. In the present tense, these are as follows:

	Singular	Plural
First person	-ni	inclusive -nčiq exclusive -yku
Second person	-nki	-nkičiq
Third person	-n	-nku

The use of these suffixes may be illustrated with the verb muna-y "to want, desire, love." For clarity, the independent pronouns will also be used in the following sentences. It should be remembered, however, that the independent pronouns are uncommon in normal speech, since they are only used when added emphasis on the person is desired.

Ñuqa muna-ni.	I love.
Qan muna-nki.	You (sg.) love.
Pay muna-n.	He/she loves.
Ñuqančiq muna-nčiq.	We (incl.) love.
Ñuqayku muna-yku.	We (excl.) love.
Qankuna muna-nkičiq.	You (pl.) love.
Paykuna muna-nku.	They love.

Past Tense Pronoun Suffixes:

Historically, the past tense of verbs was indicated by the addition of the suffix -rqa to the verb stem immediately preceding the pronoun suffix. In the past tense, the third person, singular pronoun marker, -n, has been deleted, leaving the following pattern:

	Singular	Plural
First person	-rqa-ni	inclusive -rqa-nčiq exclusive -rqa-yku
Second person	-rqa-nki	-rqa-nkičiq
Third person	-rqa	-rqa-nku

Future Tense Pronoun Suffixes:

In the future tense, the tense markers and pronoun markers have become fused together into a somewhat more irregular system:

	Singular	Plural	
First person	-saq	inclusive -sun-čiq exclusive -saq-ku	-sun
Second person	-nki	-nki-čiq	
Third person	-nqa	-nqa-nku	

Note that the second person markers of the future tense are identical to those of the present tense. Although there is a first person plural inclusive suffix (-*sunčiq*) and a first person plural exclusive (-*saqku*) in the future tense, there is also a first person plural suffix, -*sun*, which merges this distinction and simply means "we." This suffix may be used with either of the independent first person plural pronouns (ñuqančiq "we (inclusive)" or ñuqayku "we (exclusive)") for more specific emphasis:

Muna-sun.	We will love.
Ñuqančiq muna-sun.	We (inclusive) will love.
Ñuqayku muna-sun.	We (exclusive) will love.

We (inclusive) will love would also be a correct translation for *Muna-sunčiq* or for *Ñuqančiq muna-sunčiq*, while *We (exclusive) will love* would also be a correct translation for either *Muna-saqku* or *Ñuqančiq muna-sunciq*.

The plural pronoun suffixes have been hyphenated so that the student will note that the endings -*čiq*, -*ku*, -*cia* and -*nku* are historically derived from their present tense pronoun suffix counterparts -*nčiq* "we (incl.)," -*yku* "we (excl.)," -*kičiq* "you (pl.)," and -*nku* "they."

Up to this point, hyphens have also been used to identify the break between the verb root and its pronoun suffix. In the following lessons, this will no longer be done.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
muna-	want, desire, love, like
ñuqa	I
qan	you
pay	he, she, it
ñuqančiq	we (inclusive)
ñuqayku	we (exclusive)
qankuna	you (plural)
paykuna	they
-ču	? (interrogative suffix)

LESSON EIGHT - PUSAQ

Pukłay

Sentences:

1. "Munani pukłayta," Juanača nin. 2. "Munani wasipi pukłayta." 3.
Pitaq ñuqawan pukłanqa?" 4. "Lančiko mask'ay," tata nin. 5. "Pay wasi
pukłanqa." 6. "Č'apu Rit'intin mask'ay!" 7. "Alqu, mičintin wasi
pukłanqanku." 8. "Rit'i mask'asaq," Juanača nin. 9. Juanača Rit'i sač'a
patapi rikun. 10. Juanača mičiman nin: "Wasi pukłay." 11.
"Hamuy ñuqawan pukłanki." 12. "Sač'api munani pukłayta," miči nin. 13.
"Sač'api pukłana." 14. "Mana," Juanača nin. 15. "Wasipi munani pukłayta."
16. "Č'apu mask'asaq." 17. "Pay ñuqawan, pukłanqa." 18. Juanača Č'apu
mask'an. 19. Juanača alqu rikun. 20. "Č'apu," Juanača nin. 21. "Hamuy
ñuqawan pukłay." 22. "Miči sač'a patapi." 23. "Mana mananču pukłayta."
24. "Qan ñuqawan pukłay." 25. "Munankiču ñuqawan pukłayta?" 26. "Mana,"
alqu nin. 27. "Mana qanwan munaniču pukłayta." 28. "Lančikowan munani
pukłayta." 29. "Alqu mana pukłay munanču." 30. "Lančiko mask'asaq,"
Juanača nin. 31. "Munani pukłayta." 32. "Miči tapurqani; alqu tapurqani."
33. "Mana munankuču ñuqawan pukłayta; Lančikorí?" 34. "Lančikowan munani
pukłayta." 35. "Lančiko mask'ay," Juanačata mama nin. 36. "Arí mask'asaq,"
37. "Lančiko kanwan pukłanqa." 38. "Lančiko kosa łuq"ała." 39. "Lančiko
munawan," Juanača nin. 40. "Lančiko! Wasipiču kanki?" 41. "Kaypi kani."
42. "Munankiču pukłayta?" 43. "Alqu mana munanču pukłayta; miči mana
munanču pukłayta." 44. "Arí," Lančiko nin. 45. "Ñuqa munani pukłayta."

46. "Qan kosa łuq"ała kanki," mama nin. 47. "Arí, Lančiko," Juanača nin. 48. "Qan munawanki."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
muna-	want, desire, love
pukła-	play
wasi	house
ñuqa	I
-wan	with
mana ...-ču	it is not so that (negative, response to yes-no question)

LESSON NINE - ISQUN

Alqu Wasi

Sentences:

1. "Ñuqayku alqu wasi munayku Č'apupaq," Lančiko nin. 2. "Atiykuču alqu wasi ruwayta?" Lančiko tapun. 3. "Arí," tata nin, "ñuqayku atiyku kosa alqu wasi ruwayta, qanintin, Juanačantin." 4. Lančiko Juanača wakyan. 5. "Tata ñuqantin munayku uk alqu wasi ruwayta Č'apupaq," Lančiko nin. 6. "Atiyku uk kosa alqu wasi ruwayta." 7. "Yanapasqayki," Juanača nin. 8. "Tatay qantawan yanapasaq," Juanača nin. 9. "Mama yanapanqaču?" 10. "Mana, Juanača," Lančiko nin. "Mamayku mana wasipiču." 11. Tata, Lančikontin, Juanačantin alqu wasi ruwarqanku. 12. Paykuna uk kosa alqu wasi ruwarqanku. 13. Lančiko mama rikun. 14. Lančiko mamata wakyan. 15. "Č'apupaq wasi ruwayku," Juanača nin. 16. Mama alqu wasi rikurqa. 17. "Pitaq wasita ruwan?" mama nin. 18. "Tatayku wasita ruwan ñuqaykupaq." 19. "Mana," tata nin, "paykuna kay wasi ruwanku." 20. "Ñuqa yanapani," tata nin. 21. Juanača Lančiko yanapan Č'apu mask'aq. 22. Iskaynin alqu apamuq rinku. 23. Juanača Lančikota yanapan. 24. "Č'apu, maypi kanki?" Lančiko wakyan. 25. Alqu ayñan. 26."Kosa alqu," Lančiko nin, "Hamuy wasiyki rikunki!" 27. Tukuy rinku wasiman. 28. "Hamuy Č'apu," tata nin, "kay wasi qampaq. Qan kaypi tiyanki." 29. "Kay wasi kosa," alqu nin. "Atini kay wasipi tiyayta." 30. "Qankuna munawankičiq." 31. "Qankuna kay wasi ñuqapaq ruwankičiq." 32. "Miči kaypiču tiyanki?" Juanača tapun. 33. "Alquwanču," tata nin. 34. "Mana, Rit'i mana kay wasipi tiyanqaču," tata nin. 35. "Rit'i qanwan tiyanqa." 36. "Hamuy wasiman."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
ati-	may, can
ati-yku-ču	may we?
ruwa-	do, make, build

tata	father
tata-yku-man	with our father
ñuqayku	we (exclusive)
ñuqayku-paq	for us
yanapa-	help (verb trans.)
yanapa-sqa-yki	I will help you (sg.)
apa-	carry
apa-mu-	bring
apa-mu-q	one who brings
riku-	see
wasi	house
tukuy	all
qan	you (sg.)
qan-paq	for you
tiya-	sit, dwell
kay	this
kay-pi	here

Possessive Pronoun Suffixes:

	Singular	Plural	
First person	-y	inclusive exclusive	-nčiq -yku
Second person	-yki		-ykičiq
Third person	-n		-nku

Possessive Pronouns:

	Singular	Plural	
First person	ñuqa-ta	inclusive exclusive	ñuqančiq-pa ñuqayku-qta
Second person	qan-pata		qankuna-qta
Third person	pay-pata		paykuna-qpata

LESSON TEN - ČUNKA

T'ika Čaqra

Sentences:

1. Č'apu Lančikoman sispan. 2. Alqu ayñan. 3. "Haku t'ika čaqraman.!"
4. "Ñuqa munani pukłayta, časkiyta." 5. "Haku," Lančiko nin. 6. "T'ika
čaqraman časkiy, Č'apu!" 7. "Ñuqa Juanačata mičitawan mask'asaq." 8.
"Paykuna wasipi," Lančiko nin. 9. "Kaypi kayku," Juanača nin. 10. Tukuy
t'ika čaqraman rinku. 11. "Časkiy, Č'apu!" Lančiko nin. 12. "Hatun
sač'aman riy!" 13. Č'apu rin. 14. Lančiko q"ipan rin. 15. "Časkiy,
Rit'i!" Juanača nin. 16. "Časkiy huč'uy sač'aman!" 17. Rit'i rin.
18. Juanača q"ipan rin. 19. Tukuynin časkinku; pukłanku t'ika čaqrapi.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
t'ika	flower
čaqra	(agricultural) plot
t'ika čaqra	garden
časki	runner
časki-	run
hatun	big
huč'uy	little

Numbers:

uk	one
iskay	two
kinsa	three
tawa	four
p"isqa	five
suqta	six
qančis	seven
pusaq	eight
isqun	nine
čunka	ten

Note: In Quechua, nouns are not pluralized by the addition of the plural suffix -kuna when their plurality is indicated by a preceding number. Note the following examples:

uk sač'a	one tree, a tree
sač'akuna	trees
iskay sač'a	two trees

LESSON ELEVEN - ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

P'isqu

Sentences:

1. Juanača časkin hatun sač'aman t'ika čaqrapi. 2. "Hamuy, Lančiko," Juanača nin. "Časkiy!" 3. "Kaypi uk huč'uy p'isqu kasan." 4. "Mana kay p'isqu atinču p"awayta." 5. "Kay huč'uy p'isquta kaypi tarini t'ika čaqrapi." 6. Lančiko hatun sač'amun rin. 7. Lančiko huč'uy p'isquta rikun. 8. "Kay p'isqu usuriyuq," Lančiko nin. 9. "Mana atinču p"awayta," Juanača nin. 10. "Musira wiłana." 11. "Časkiy wasiman," Juanača nin. 12. Lančiko wasiman časkin. 13. Pay musirata wasipi tarin. 14. "Uk huč'uy p'isqu t'ika čaqrapi tariyku," Lančiko nin. 15. "Mana pay atinču p"awayta." 16. "Usuriyuqču?" musira tapun. 17. "Arí, usuriyuq," Lančiko nin. 18. "Hamuy t'ika čaqraman ñuqawan." 19. "Časkina čaqraman." 20. "Huč'uy p'isqu yanapana," musira nin. 21. Iskaynin čaqraman časkinku. 22. Lančiko hatun sač'aman rin. 23. Musira paywan rin. 24. Musira huč'uy p'isqu rikun. 25. "Kay p'isqu usuriyuq," Juanača nin; "Mana atinču p"awayta." 26. "Yanapana!" 27. Wasiman p'isqu apana yanapanaykupaq. 28. Ñuqaykuwan tiyanqa. 29. "Arí, apana," musira nin. 30. P'isqu wasipiču ñuqaykuwan tiyanqa?" Juanača nin. 31. "Mana Juanača," musira nin. 32. "P'isqukuna mana wasi uk"upi tiyankuču. 33. "Wasiyki anča hatun p'isqupaq." 34. "P'isqu mana hatun wasipi tiyanmanču." 35. "Alqupaq uk kosa wasi ruwarqayku." 36. "Atiyku p'isqupaq uk p'isqu wasi ruwayta." 37. "Tatayku yanapawasaqku," Lančiko nin. 38. "Arí, uk huč'uy wasita p'isqupaq ruwasun." 39. "P'isqu wasinpi tiyanqa," musira nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
p'isqu	bird
časki-	run
p"awa-	fly
tari-	find
usuri	wound
-yuq	with; to possess, to have
musira	maid
wiła-	tell, inform
-na	let's
ati-	be able
yanapa-	help
-wasaqku	us (in future tense)
-na	(noun formative)
-yku	our
-paq	for (benefactive)
-na-yku-paq	in order for us to
uk"u	deep
-pi	in

uk"u-pi	inside
tiya-	dwell, sit, live
-ma	would

LESSON TWELVE - ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

P'isqu Wasi

Sentences:

1. Tata wasipi kasarqa.   2. Lančiko p'isquta tatanman apan, tata
rikunampaq.   3. "Kay p'isqu t'ika čaqrapi kasarqa," Lančiko nin.   4. Tata
p'isqu hap'in.   5. "Kay p'isqu usurisqa," tata nin.   6. "Mana atinču
p"awayta," Lančiko nin.   7. "Wasipi p'isquta hap'iy yanapanaykupaq," tata
nin.   8. "P'isqu wasi ruwana, tatay," Lančiko nin.   9. Tata Lančikowan
p'isqu wasi ruwarqanku.   10. Kosa wasi p'isqupaq ruwanku.   11. P'isqu
wasita t'ika čaqraman apanku.   12. P'isqu wasita sač'a patapi čuranku.
13. Čaymanta p'isquta rinku mask'aq.   14. "Yanapasqayki p'isqu apamuq,"
Juanača nin.   15. "Arí, yanapaway," Lančiko Juanačata nin.   16. Lančiko,
Juanačantin p'isquta t'ika čaqraman apanku.   17. P'isqu wasita sač'a
patapi čuranku.   18. P'isquta wasinman čuranku sač'a patapi.   19.
"Wasiykiman yaykuy," Lančiko p'isquta nin.   20. "Kosa p'isqu kanki, yaykuy."
21. "Kay wasipi atini tiyayta," p'isqu nin.   22. "Kay wasipi hampikunki,
kaypi t"aninki," Lančiko nin.   23. "Kay wasipi t"aniy," Juanača nin.   24.
"Kunan ripusun," tata nin.   25. "Ñuqayku yanapasusaqku," Juanača nin.
26. "Ałin kaypi tiyay."   27. Ñuqa wasiman risaq t'anta apamusaq p'isqupaq.
28. "P'isqu t'anta mik"unka," Juanača nin.   29. Ñuqa wasiman risaq yaku
apamuq," Lančiko nin.   30. Yakuta Lančiko p'isqu wasipi čuran.   31.
T'anta Juanača p'isqu wasipi čuran.   32. P'isqu t'antata mik"un, čaymanta
yakuman sispan.   33. "Mik"uy t'antata," Juanača nin.   34. "Čay kosa hampi
qampaq."   35. "Kayqa yaku," Lančiko nin. "Yaku kosa qampaq."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
apa-	carry
-mu	in this direction (towards the location of the speaker)
-saq	(future tense)
-q	to (action in manifestation)
apa-mu-	bring
ka-	be, exist
-sa	be ...-ing
ka-sa-	be (in a location)
hap'i-	hold, take, grab

yanapa-	help
-na	(noun formative)
-paq	for (benefactive)
-na-paq	in order to (literally, "for the ...-ing")
-su	you (object)
-saqku	we (future tense)
-sqayki	I (subject) - you (singular object) - future tense
čaymanta	then
čura-	put
yayku-	enter
wasi	house
-yki	your
ati-	can, be able to
hampi-	heal, medicate (transitive)
hampi-y	medicine
-ku	(reflexive suffix)
t"ani-	recover, heal (intransitive)
kunan	now
mik"u-	eat
-qa	(topic marker, indicates emphasized word)
kay-qa	here, right here
ałin	good

LESSON THIRTEEN - ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Huč'uy P'isqu Ripun

Sentences:

1. Uk paqarin Lančiko t'ika čaqrapi kasarqa. 2. Pay t'anta p'isqu
mik"unampaq aparqa. 3. "Juanača, maypi kasanki?" Lančiko nin. 4. "Kaypi
kasani," Juanača nin. 5. "Pitaq kanki," Lančiko nin. 6. "Juanača
kani," imiła nin. 7. "Maypi p'isqu kasan," Lančiko nin. 8. "Mana kaypi
kasanču," Juanača nin. 9. "Mana atiniču rikuyta," Lančiko nin. 10. "Mana
sač'a patapi kanču." 11. "Kaypi uk huč'uy p'isqu kasan," imiła nin.
12. "Rikuy p"awayta," Juanača nin. 13. Juanača sač'aman časkin. 14.
"Imayna kasanki, Juanača," p'isqu nin. 15. "Atini p"awayta," p'isqu nin.
16. "Ałin kasani." 17. "Kayman p"away!" Juanača nin. 18. "Mana,"
p'isqu nin. "Pačis!" 19. "Mana qanman p"awasaqču." 20. "Ñuqa ripusaq;
ałin kašani," p'isqu nin. 21. Juanača yakuta t'antawan p'isqupaq apamun.
22. "P'isqu, wasiykiman riy," Juanača nin. 23. "T'anta mik"uy." 24.
P'isqu wasiman rin. 25. T'antata mik"un. 26. "Pačis, pačis," p'isqu
nin. 27. "Qan kosa imiła kanki," p'isqu nin. 28. "Kunan ałin kani,"
p'isqu nin. 29. "Mana wasita munaniču." 30. "Sač'aman p"awasaq." 31.
"T'ika čaqraman p"awasaq." 32. "Munani p"awayta." 33. "Rikuy
p"awasqayta." 34. Juanača tatanpaman rin. 35. Juanača tatanman nin:
"P'isqu t"anin, kunan p"away atin." 36. "P'isqu ałin kasan." 37.
"Sač'api p"awasan kunan pakarin." 38. Huč'uy p'isqu p"awasan sač'a
patapi t'ika čaqrapi. 39. "Kunan sač'a patapi p'isqu rikuni."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
paqari-	be born
paqari-n	morning
maypi	where
"Imayna kašanki?"	"How are you?"
ati-	can, be able to
ałin	good, okay, all right
pačis	thanks
p"awa-	fly
ri-	go
-pu	(reflexive)
ri-pu-	go away (literally: "go one's self")
mik"u-	eat
kunan	now
huč'uy	small, little

LESSON FOURTEEN - ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Yačay Wasi

Sentences:

1. Uk paqarin Juanača mamampaman rirqa. 2. "Mama," pay nin. "Qan atinki
ñawičayta ñuqapaq." 3. "Arí, ñuqa atini ñawičayta qampaq," mama nin.
4. "Ñuqa munani ñawičayta," Juanača nin. 5. "Arí, Juanača," mama nin.
"Qan munanki ñawičay yačayta." 6. "Qan ñawičay qilqiytawan yačanki yačay
wasipi." 7. "Arí, munani qilqiyta," Juanača nin. 8. "Ñuqa munani
ilimpiy yačayta," Lančiko mamanta nin. 9. "Arí, Lančiko," mama nin.
10. "Qan atinki ilimpiyta, čaymanta atinki qilqiyta yačayta, ñawičaytawan."
11. "Munankiču yačay wasiman riyta?" 12. "Arí," Lančiko nin. 13.
"Munani riyta Lančikowan," Juanača nin. 14. "Qankuna atinkičiq kunan
paqarin riyta yačay wasiman," mama nin. 15. "Qankuna yačay wasiman
rinkičiq. Čaypi yačankičiq ñawičayta, qilqiyta, ilimpiytawan." 16.
"Pačis mamay," Lančiko Juanačantin ninku. 17. Lančiko Juanačantin yačay
wasiman rinku. Čaypi yačači tinkunku. 18. "Ñuqa yačačiyki kani," yačači
nin. 19. "Kay yačay wasipi, ñuqa yačačini," Yačači nin. 20. Kay yačay
wasipi, Huč'uy łuq"ałakuna imiłakunatawan tinkunkičiq," yačači nin. 21.
"Kaypi łuq"ałakuna ñawičay yačanku, qilqiytawan." 22. "Imiłakunapis
yačanku ñawičayta. 23. "Čaymanta ilimpiyta yačanku." 24. "Kaypi
łuq"ałakuna tinkunkičiq."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
yača-	learn, know
-či	make, cause to (causative suffix)

yača-či-	teach
yača-či	teacher
yača-y wasi	school, school house
ñawi	eye
-ča	(verb formative)
ñawi-ča-	read, see
qilqi-	write
ilimpi-	draw, paint, colour
čay	that
čay-manta	then
čay-pi	there
ni-	say
tinku-	meet
łuq"ała	boy
imiła	girl
-pis	also, too

LESSON FIFTEEN - ČUNKA PISQAYUQ

Yačay Wasipi

Sentences:

1. Yačay wasipi Lančiko yačačita nirqa: "Sutiy Lančiko." 2. Juanačapis nin, "Sutiy Juanača." 3. "Imaynała, Lančiko," yačači nin. 3. "Imaynała Juanača," yačači nin. 5. "Qankuna munankičiqču yačay wasiman hamuyta?" yačači tapun. 6. "Arí," Juanača nin. "Ñuqapis ilimpiy munani." 7. "Qan yačačinkiču?" Lančiko yačačita tapun. 8. "Arí, yanapasqayki qilqiyta, ñawičaytawan," yačači nin. 9. "Ilimpiytawanču?" Lančiko tapun. 10. "Arí," yačači nin. 11. "Pačis," Juanača nin. 12. "Haku yačay wasi rikusun," yačači nin. 13. "Hamuyčiq ñuqawan wawakuna tinkuq." 14. Yačači wawakunantin yačay wasiman rinku. 15. Čaypi imiławan tinkunku. 16. "Sutiy Manuka," pay nin. 17. "Sutiy Lančiko." 18. "Ñuqaq Juanača." 19. "Kaypi yačayku ñawičayta, ilimpiytawan yačayku," Manuka nin. 20. "Yačay wasipi łank'ayku, pukłaykupis," Manuka nin. 21. "Kusisqa kani kay yačay wasipi," Juanača nin. 22. "Kusisqaču kanki, Manuka," Lančiko tapun. 23. Kay yačay wasipi tukuy wawakuna kusisqa kanku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
suti	name (noun)
ima	what, which
ima-yna	how, what manner
-ła	just, only (dispicative suffix)
ima-yna-ła	Hi, Hello (informal greeting)
-ču	(question marker, attached to emphasized word)

hamu-	come
hamuy	come! (singular imperative)
hamu-y-čiq	come! (plural imperative)
yanapa-	help
riku-	see
tinku	meet, encounter, get together
-q	to, in order to, for ...ing
haku	Let's go!
Manuka	Manuela (from Spanish)
łank'a-	work
kusi	happiness
kusi-	be happy
kusi-sqa	happy, being happy

LESSON SIXTEEN - ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Uk Ilimpi

Sentences:

1. Uk paqarin yačači wawakunata tapurqa, "Munankičiqču ilimpiyta?" "Arí," wawakuna ninku. 2. "Munani ilimpiyta," Manuka nin. 3. "Lančikopis munan ilimpiyta," Juanača nin. 4. "Tukuy munayku ilimpiyta," łuq"ałakuna imiłakunantin ninku. 5. "Uk imiłata ilimpina," yačači nin. 6. Lančiko imiłata ilímpin. 7. Manuka uk mičita ilimpin; yuraqta mičita ilimpin. 8. "Miči yuraq," Juanača nin. "Sutin Rit'i." 9. Čaymanta Juanača uk alquta ilimpin. 10. "Alqu yana," Lančiko nin. "Sutin Č'apu." 11. Kipinano uk wasita ilimpin. 12. "Puka wasi ilimpisaq," Kipinano nin. 13. "Puka kosa," Juanača nin. 14. "Puka munani," Manuka nin. 15. "Kay wasi ilimpi kosa," Lančiko nin. 16. "Puka wasi kosa," yačači nin. 17. "Kunan imiłata ilimpina," yačači nin. 18. "Arí, yuraq mičitawan, yana alqutawan, puka wasitawan," wawakuna ninku. 19. "Uk imiła ilimpi kapuwayku," Lančiko nin. 20. "Uk yuraq miči ilimpi kapuwan," Manuka nin. 21. "Uk yana alqu ilimpi kapuwayku," Juanača nin. 22. "Uk puka wasi ilimpi kapuwan," Kipinano nin. 23. Tukuy wawakuna kusisqa ilimpispa yačay wasipi kanku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
ilimpi	paint, draw
-na	let's
rit'i	snow
Kipinano	Fernando
puka	red
ka-	be
-pu	(benefactive suffix, indicating recipient of action is not the same as the actor)

-wa	me (object)
-n	it (subject)
ka-pu-wa-n	I have
ka-pu-wa-yku	we have
tukuy	all

LESSON SEVENTEEN - ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Ilimpispa

Sentences:

1. "Munani čay puka alqu wasita." 2. "Munankiču sač'a ilimpinayta?" Kipinano nin. 3. "Arí, wasi sispasqata," Lančiko nin. 4. "Munayku sač'ata wasitawan ilimpiyta," wawakuna ninku. 5. Kipinano sač'a ilimpin. 6. "Kunan sač'a patapi uk p'isqu ilimpina," Manuka nin. 7. Sač'ata yana yuraqpi Kipinano ruwan, p'isqutapis yana yuraqpi. 8. "Imata ilimpisaq?" 9. "Sač'a ilimpinki," yačači nin. 10. "Sač'a q'umir," Manuka nin. 11. "Q'umirčana," wawakuna ninku. 12. "Ima ilimpi p'isqu sač'a patapi kanqa?" yačači nin. 13. "Anka," Kipinano nin. 15. "P'isqu ankačana," wawakuna ninku. 15. Wasirí? Pukačasqaña. 16. Sač'arí? Q'umirña. 17. P'isqurí? Ankaña. 18. "Uk kosa ilimpi ilimpiyku," yačači nin. 19. "Arí," wawakuna ninku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
-na	obliged to, need to, have to
ilimpi-na-y-ta	(me) to draw, that (I) should draw
sispa-	approach, be near
-sqa	be ...ed
-ta	(object matter)
ima	what
q'umir	green
anka	blue
puka	red
-ča	make (verb formative)
-na	Let's
-ña	already
wasi	house
-rí	and

LESSON EIGHTEEN - ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Atuq

Sentences:

1. Uk paqarin Lančiko yačačita tapun: "Kapuwaykuču uk atuq ilimpi yačay wasipi." 2. "Mana," yačači nin. 3. "Atinkuču atuq ilimpi ruwayta?" yačači Kipinanota tapun. 4. "Arí," Kipinano nin. "Ñuqa huč'uy atuq qaqapi rikuni. Uqi atuq karqa." 5. "Atini uk atuq ilimpiyta." 6. "Ñuqa huč'uy atuq rikuni," Lančiko nin. "Huč'uy atuqkuna q'iłu." 7. "Čay huč'uy atuqkuna rikuyta munayku," wawakuna ninku. 8. "Qaqaman atuq mask'aq rina," wawakuna ninku. 9. "Tukuy qaqaman risun," yačači nin. "Čaypi atuq rikusun." 10. Tukuy yačay wasi wawakuna yačačiwan qaqaman rirqanku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
atuq	fox
ka-	be
pu	(benefactive suffix, indicating the recipient of the act is not the same as the actor)
wa	me, us
ka-pu-wa	we have (literally: "be for us")
qaqa	hill
uqi	grey
q'iłu	yellow

LESSON NINETEEN - ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Atuq Mask'aspa

Sentences:

1. Uk paqarin yačači tukuy yačay wasi wawakunawan qaqaman rinku atuq mask'aspa. 2. Tukuy wawakuna atuq munanku rikuyta ilimpinankupaq. 3. Ñanta qaqaman rinku. 4. Ñampi purinku atuq mask'aspa. 5. "Imaynała wawakuna," čay k"ari nin. 6. "Imata mask'ankičiq qaqapi?" k"ari tapun. 7. "Atuq mask'ašanku," yačači nin. 8. "Arí," wawakuna ninku. "Atuq kay qaqapi kanču?" 9. "Arí kan," k"ari nin. "Hatun uqi atuqkuna, huc'uy q'iłu atuqkunapis." 10. "Tukuy hatun atuqkuna uqi." 11. "Tukuy uña atuqkuna q'iłu." 12. "Kay patapi uk atuq tiyan," k"ari nin. 13. "Uñayuqču?" yačači tapun. "Arí," k"ari nin. 14. Yačači, wawakunantin, k"arintin qaqa pataman sispanku. 15. Uk hatun uqi atuq rikunku. 16. Kinsa q'iłu uña atuq rikunku. 17. "Uña atuqkuna pukłasanku," Kipinano nin. 18. "Arí," Lančiko nin. "Hatun atuq wasin punkupi kasan." 19. "Uña atuq munakuni," Manuka nin. 20. "Arí," wawakuna ninku. 21. Čaymanta yačay wasiman ñanta kutinku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
ñan	road
k"ari	man
uña	puppy, baby animal
kuti-	come back
ima	what, which
imayna	how, in what manner
-ła	just, only
imayna-ła	hi, hello (informal greeting)

LESSON TWENTY - ISKAY ČUNKA

Kipinano

Sentences:

1. Kipinano yačay wasipi Lančikowan pukłasarqa. 2. Kayman, haqayman łuk"ałakuna časkinku. 3. Uk hatun rumiman časkispa rinku. 4. "Hatun rumi patamanta, yačači rikuni," Lančiko nin. 5. "Ñuqapis Manuka rikuni," Kipinano nin. 6. Uk č'iqči p'isqu sač'a patapi rikuni," Lančiko nin. 7. Lančiko p'isqu rikušarqa, Kipinanorí Lančiko rikušarqa. 8. Čaymanta Kipinano Lančikoq č'ulun hap'in. 9. Lančikoq č'ulun uman pataman čuran. 10. Č'uluwan Kipinano ripun časkispa. 11. "Č'uluywan ripun," Lančiko nin, časkispa. 12. "Č'uluywan pukłanka; č'uluy munani; č'uluy quway!" Lančiko nin. 13. Yačači human; Kipinanota rikun Lančikoq č'ulunwan. 14. Yačači časkin Kipinanoq q"ipanta. 15. Lančiko yačači rikun. 16. Yačači Kipinano hap'in. 17. Č'uluy quway!" Lančiko nin Kipinanota. 18. "Č'uluy quway!" Lančiko nin yačačita. 19. Yačači č'ulu hap'in. Yačači č'ulu rikun. 20. Čaymanta Lančikoman č'ulun čurapun. 21. "Pačis," Lančiko yačačita nin. 22. "Kosa yačači kanki," Lančiko nin. 23. "Munakuyki," Lančiko nin. 24. "Pukłana," Kipinano nin. 25. "Mana č'uluywanka," Lančiko nin. 26. "Arí, yačači nin. "Pukłayčis, mana č'ulukunawan pukłayčiqču."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
kay	here
haqay	there
-man	to
rumi	stone
pata	atop
-manta	from
-pis	also

č'iqči	spotted, piebald
č'ulu	cap
hap'i-	hold, grab
uma	head
č'ura-	put
-pu	for someone (else) (benefactive suffix, indicates recipient of action is not the same as the actor)
qu-	give
-wa	me
muna-	like, love
pukʎa	play
-yčis	(Plural command)

LESSON TWENTY-ONE - ISKAY ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Qilqispa - Ñawičaspa

Sentences:

1. "Ñuqa munani qilqiy yačayta," Lančiko nirqa. 2. "Arí," yačači nin. "Čaypaq ñawičayta yačanayki." 3. "Imata munanki ñawičayta," yačači Lančiko tapun. 4. "Munani ñawičayta alqumanta, mičimanta, p'isqumanta, atuqmanta, tukuy imamantawan." 5. "Kaypi p'isqunamanta ñawičanki." 6. "Čaypi p'isqu ilimpin rikunki," yačači nin. 7. "Pitaq alquq qilqisqa hap'in?" yačači nin. 8. "Ñuqa," uk ʎuq"aʎa nin. 9. "Kay musuq q'umir qilqisqapi uk yana alqu ilimpi kan," Juanača nin. 10. "Pitaq mičiq qilqisqapi hap'in ñawičanampaq?" 11. "Ñuqa," Manuka nin. "Kayqa." 12. "Uk q'iʎu musuq qilqisqa kaq," Kipinano nin. 13. "Pitaq munan kay puka qilqisqata?" 14. "Kaypi atuqmanta ñawičakun." 15. "Ñuqa," Juanača nin. "Kay qilqisqaq sutin Uk Uqi Atuq." 16. "Kosa," yačači nin. "Kunan ñawičana; ñawičay yačaspa, qilqiy yačasun." 17. Imiʎakuna, ʎuq"aʎakuna ninku: "Kay yačay wasipi pukʎayku, ñawičay yačayku, qilqiy yačayku ilimpiytawan."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
kay	this
kay-paq	for this
čay	that
čay-paq	for that
yača-	know
-na	to need to, to have to, be able to
-manta	of, about
tari-	find
musuq	new
ka-	be
ka-n	there is

ka-y	(infinitive)
kay-qa	(topic marker)
ka-y-qa	here it is
ka-q	there was
ñawi-	eye
-ča	(verb formative)
-na	(noun formative)
-n	its
-paq	for (benefactive)
ñawi-ča-na-m-paq	in order to read it (literally: "for its reading")
-ku	(reflexive suffix)
qilqi-	write
qilqi-sqa	writing, book
-q	of

LESSON TWENTY-TWO - ISKAY ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Huk'uča

Sentences:

1. Uk p'unčay Kipinano Lančikowan yačay wasi čaqrapi pukłasarqanku. 2. Pukłasaspa uk k'učupi, huč'uy huk'uča tarirqanku. 3. Tarisparí Kipinano hap'irqa. 4. "Imata kay huk'učata ruwasun?" Kipinano nin. 5. "Yačay wasiman apana," Lančiko nin. 6. "Imata mik"unqa?" 7. "T'antata apusun. Imatačus yačači ninqa," Kipinano nin. 8. "Mana imata," Lančiko nin. "Apana yačay wasiman." 9. "Imapi apasun?" Lančiko tapun. 10. "Č'uluypi," Kipinano č'ulun hap'ispa nin. 11. Č'ulupi huk'uča čuranku; čaymanta yačay wasiman rinku. 12. "Imataq č'ulupi?" Manuka tapun. 13. "Imataq?" Juanača nin. "P'isqu," Manuka nin. 14. "Mana atinču p"awayta," Kipinano nin. 15. "Kay atin kosa časkiyta," Kipinano nin. 16. "Imataq," imiłakuna ninku. 17. "Čayta apamuy!" yačači nin, č'ulu hap'ispa. 18. Tukuy wawakuna yačačiman sispanku rikunankupaq. 19. Yačači č'uluta kičan. 20. "Munayku rikuyta," wawakuna ninku. 21. Manuka sispan. Uk huč'uy uma rikun: "Huk'uča!" nin. 22. Huk'uča č'ulumanta p"inkin. 23. "Huk'uča," tukuy ninku. 24. Huk'uča časkin yačay wasipi. 25. Čaymanta k'učuman huk'uča časkin. 26. Manukaq čakinman časkin. 27. "Huk'uča munan ripuyta," Lančiko nin. 28. "Huk'uča hap'iy," Kipinano nin. 29. "Yačay wasipi huk'uča munayku hap'iyta." 30. "Mana huk'uča kosaču yačay wasipaq," yačači nin. 31. "Kosa," Kipinano nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
pukła-	play
-ša-	be ...ing
hak'uča	mouse

p'unčay	day
k'uču	corner, nook, cubbyhole
tari-	find
-spa	-ing
-rí	and
apa-	carry
-na	Let's ...
-mu	this direction, to me
riku-	see
p"inki-	jump
hap'i-	hold, grab, get
čaki	foot

LESSON TWENTY-THREE - ISKAY ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Huk'uča Ripun

Sentences:

1. "Saqina huk'uča ripunanta," yačači nin. 2. "Hap'iy huk'učata," Lančiko
Kipinanota nin. 3. "Mana atiniču hap'iyta," Kipinano nin. 4. Huk'uča
ayqin uk k'učumanta uk k'učuman. 5. Wawakuna huk'učaq q"ipan rinku. 6.
Yačači wawakunaq q"ipanta rin. 7. "Č'uluywan hap'isaq," Kipinano nin.
8. Huk'uča čakin uranta časkin. 9. Lančiko makinwan hap'iy munan. 10.
Huk'uča makin patanta ayqin. 11. "Punku kičay!" yačači nin. 12.
"Punkunta ayqinqa; ayqispa ripunqa." 13. Manuka punkuta kičan. 14.
Juanača punkuta kičasqata hap'in. 15. Kipinano Lančikontin huk'učaq
q"ipanta rinku. 16. Huk'uča punkuman časkin. 17. Punkumanta čaqraman
časkin. 18. "Ripuy!" yačači nin. 19. "Mana huk'uča kosaču yačay
wasipaq." 20. "Mana huk'uča munaykuču," Manuka Juanačantin ninku. 21.
"Manaña huk'uča munaykuču," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 22. "Uk kosa p'isquta
yačay wasipaq hap'isun," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 23. "Arí," imiłakuna ninku.
24. "P'isqu kosa yačay wasipaq."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
saqi-	let, permit
ri-	go
ayqi-	run away, escape
hap'i	hold, get, catch
ura	under, below
-nta	-through; by, near
maki	hand
-wan	with
patanta	over
punku	door

kiča-	open
-sqa	in a state of being ...ed, being in an ...ed state (noun formative)
mana	not
-ña	already
mana-ña	no more
huk'uča	mouse

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR - ISKAY ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Pukłanakuna

1. "Haku pukłasun t'ika čaqrapi," Juanača nin. 2. "Pukłanaykukuna apana," Manuka nin. 3. "Pukłaywawa apasaq. P'ačakunatawan apasaq," Juanača nin. 4. "Ñuqarí, q'unča apasaq," Manuka nin. 5. "Musuq waway apasaq," Juanača nin. 6. "Ñuqayku t'uru wasi ruwasun t'ika čaqrapi," Kipinano nin. 7. "Arí," Lančiko nin. "T'uru ruwasun, čaymanta t'uruwan wasi ruwasun." 8. "Sač'a urapi wasi ruwankičiq," Manuka nin. 9. "Čayman q'unčay apasaq," Juanača nin. 10. "Arí," Kipinano nin. "Tukuy pukłananČiqkuna sač'a uraman apana." 11. "Čaypi t'ika čaqrapi pukłasun." 12. "T'uruwan pukłasun!" 13. "T'ika čaqrapi mik"usun, mik"una apana," Lančiko nin, "čaypi mik"usun." 14. "Arí," Lančiko nin. "Haku pukłamuna." 15. "Tukuy pukłasun. T'urumanta wasi ruwasun. T'uru čuwatawan ruwasun. 16. "Arí, tukuy munayku t'ika čaqrapi pukłayta pukłanakunawan." 17. "Manuka, Juanača, Lančiko, Kipinanontin t'ika čaqraman rinqanku pukłanakuna apaspa." 18. Hatun sač'a urapi pukłaq rinqanku." 19. Kipinano Manuka sisparqa, t'uru čuwa apaspa. 20. "Kay čuwa qanpaq ruwarqani," pay nin. "Kay čuwapi mik"unki." 21. "Uk hač'uy čuwa ruway wawapaq," Manuka nin. 22. "Ñuqapaqwan," Juanača nin. 23. "Tukuy pukłana imiłakunapaq ruwana," Lančiko nin. 24. "Wasirí?" 25. "Wasi ruwana," tukuy ninku. 26. Uk wasi ruwanqanku pukłay wawakunapaq. 27. Wasi t'urumanta ruwanqanku hueč'uy k'aspikunawan. 28. Čaymanta t'uru čuwa kuna ruwanqanku. 29. Čaymanta pukłay wawakuna t'uru wasipi tiyančinqanku. 30. Pukłay wawakuna tiyačispa, ripunqanku mik"uq hueč'uy sač'a urapi. 31. Čaymanta atuq hamun. 32. Atuq t'uru wasi rikurqa. 33. Atuq pukłay wawakuna t'uru wasipi rikurqa. 34. "Imataq kay?" atuq nirqa. 35. "Čay uk pukłana wasi," huk'uča nirqa. 36. Atuq uk wawa hap'irqa; wasimanta aparqa. 37. Čaymanta uk pukłaywawatawan hap'irqa. 38. Atuq munarqa wasipi tiyayta. 39. Lančiko kutin. 40. Wasi rikun. 41. "Hay! Atuq hap'isqayki!" 42. Atuq ɍipun.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
pukła-	play
-mu-	-go and do something
-na	Let's ...
pukłana	toy, game

wawa	baby
pukła-wawa	doll
q'unča	stove
p'ača	clothing
t'uru	mud
-manta	of
čayman	there
čuwa	dish, plate
-tawan	too, also
k'aspi	stick
-wan	with
tiya-	dwell, live, sit
-či	make ...
ima	what
ima-taq	what is it?
kuti-	come back, return
hap'i	hold, grab
hap'i-sqayki	I'll get you
hay!	hey!
huk'uča	mouse

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE - ISKAY ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

Raymi

1. Uk paqarin Juanača mamanta sispan. 2. "Mama," pay nin. "Qulqi quway munani pukłana Lančikopaq rantiya." 3. "Kunan p'unčay Lančikoq raymin." 4. "Qan uk sumaq mik"una ruwanki." 5. "Ñuqapis munani uk pukłana quyta." 6. "Haku q"atiriqman; čaypi pukłana rantisun." 7. "Arí," mama nin. "Qulqi apana uk pukłanata rantinapaq." 8. "Atikuču kunan p'unčay riyta?" Juanača tapun. 9. "Haku," mama nin. 10. Iskaynin q"atiriqpaman rinku. Čaypi mama qulqi Juanačata qun. 11. "Ñuqa tiyasaq," mama nin. "Qan pukłana rantinampaq mask'ay." 12. "Mama q"atiriq punkupi tiyan." 13. "Rantiytaču munanki?" q"atiri tapun. 14. "Arí," Juanača nin. 15. "Uk pukłana munani," Juanača nin. 16. "Alqutaču, mičitaču munanki?" q"atiri tapun. 17. "Mana," Juanača nin. "Mana čay pukłanakuna munaníču." 18. "Q"ina tarí," q"atiri nin. 19. "Čay kosa," Juanača nin. "Q"ina rantisaq." 20. "Hayk'ataq?" Juanača tapun. 21. "Čunka p"isqayuq p"isu." 22. Juanača p"isukuna yupan. 23. "Uk, iskay, kinsa, tawa, p"isqa, suqta, qančis, pusaq, isqun, čunka." 24. "Čunka ukniyuq, čunka iskayniyuq, čunka kinsayuq, čunka tawayuq, čunka p"isqayuq p"isu. 25. "Cayqa, mamay; rantiniña. Haku." 26. Mama sayan. "Haku," mama nin. 27. Wasiman rinku. Čaypi Lančiko kačarqa. 28. "Kay pukłana apamuni kampaq," Juanača Lančiko nin. 29. "Pačis," Lančiko nin, Juanača muč'aspa. 30. "Ñuqa kosa mik"uy ruwani," mama nin. 31. "Pačis," Lančiko nin, mama muč'aspa. 32. "Tataykurí," Lančiko tapun. 33. "Hamusan," mama nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
raymi	celebration, festivity, party
qulqi	silver, money
qu-	give
ranti-	buy
p'uncay	day, morning
sumaq	excellent
q"ati-	guide an animal, herd
ri-	one who does ...
q"atiri	merchant
tiya-	sit, dwell, live
čayka	ready
q"ina	flute
-ri	and ...
hayk'a	how much
hayk'a-taq	How much is it?
p"isu	one real, ten centavos, a dime
yupa-	count
čunka	ten
uk	one
-niyuq	together with
čunka uk-niyuq	eleven
saya-	stand
qan	you (singular)
-paq	for
muč'a-	kiss
-spa	-ing
tata	father

LESSON TWENTY-SIX - ISKAY ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Paya

1. Punku tatanku. 2. "Pitaq?" Lančiko nin. 3. "Tatayki kani; čaqramanta hamuni," tata nin. 4. "Paya rikuq rirqani," tata nin. 5. Paya munan Lančiko wasiman rinanta. 6. Kunan p'unčay risun," tata nin. 7. "Paya munan uk yuraq łamata Lančikoman quyta." 8. "Haku," Lančiko nin. 9. "Łamakuna munakuni, mamay," Lanciko nin. 10. Paya uk łamata quwan. Haku čaqraman." 11. "Payaq čaqrampi kunan p'unčay kasun." 12. "Čaypi Juanačawan pukłasaq." 13. "Haku," tata nin. 14. Tata, mamantin, Lančikontin, Juanačantin rinku. 15. Payaq čaqraman alquta mičitawan apanku. 16. Čaqraman čayaspa paya rikunku. 17. "Imaynała," paya nin. 18. "Waliqła," Lančiko nin. 19. "Haku kančaman," paya nin. 20. "Kančapi yuraq ł'amayki kašan." 21. "Kay łama qanpaq." 22. "Kunana łamata rikunkiña. Riyčiq pukłamuq." 23. Lančiko Juanačantin časkinku waka

kančaman. 24. Kančapi waka tarinku. 25. "Waka," Lančiko nin, "imapi čaqrapi yanapanki?" 26. "Ñuqa p"iłu quni," waka nin. 27. "Ñuqa tarpuy yanapani," waka nin. 28. "Ñuqa p"iłu munani," miči nin. 29. "Ñuqapis," Juanača nin. 30. "P"iłu kosa ñuqaykupaq." 31. Čaymanta časkispa łamata, ałpakata tarinku. 32. "Łama, ałpaka!" Lančiko nin. "Imapi čaqrapi yanapankičiq?" 33. "Ñuqa wiłma quni," ałpaka nin. 34. "Wiłma awaspa p'ača ruwanku," ałpaka nin. 35. "Ñuqapis," łama nin. 36. Čaymanta Lančiko uk puka wałpa rikun. 37. "Wałpa," Lančiko nin. "Imata čaqrapi yanapanki?" 38. "Ñuqa runtu quni," wałpa nin. 39. "Runtu kosa mik"unapaq." 40. Lančiko k"uci kančaman rin. 41. "K"uči!" Lančiko nin. "Imapi čaqrapi yanapanki." 42. "Ñuqa tukuy q'upa mik"uni," k"uči nin. 43. Čaymanta wawakuna wasiman kutinku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
paya-	grandmother
taka-	hit, knock
hamu-	come
ri-	go
-na	(noun formative)
-n	his
-na-n	him to (literally: "his ...ing")
łama	llama
ałpaka	alpaca
muna-	like, love, want
-ku	(reflexive suffix)
ka-	be
apa-	carry, take
čaya-	arrive, be ripe
k"uči	pig
imayna	how
-ła	just, only
imayna-ła	hi, hello (informal greeting)
wiłma	wool
wałiq	good, fine, okay
wałiq-ła	quite good, just fine
kanča	enclosure, corral
riku-	see
-ña	already
ri-	go
-yčiq	(plural imperative)
pukła-	play
waka	cow (from Spanish *vaca*)
p"iłu	milk
tarpu-	plant, sew, seed
-paq	for
-pis	also, too
awa-	weave
p'ača	clothing
wałpa	chicken

runtu	egg
mik"u-	eat
q'upa	waste
kuti-	come back, return
muhu	seed

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN - ISKAY ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Yuraq Łama

1. Uk p'unčay tutamanta Lančiko rin łaman rikuq. 2. Waskata apaspa łamata qaqaman q"atin. 3. Qaqapi łamata saqin. 4. Lančikorí łant'a tantan. 5. Łant'a tantaspa purin. 6. Huč'uy łant'a tantan. 7. Hatun łant'ata p'akin. 8. Łamarí qaqapi mik"un Lančiko łant'a tantanankama. 9. Łant'a tantaspa waskawan watan. 10. Čaymanta tukuy łant'ata iskay q"atu ruwaspa łama patapi čuran. 11. Łama patapi łant'a watan. 12. Čaymanta łamata q"atin. 13. Łant'a apan łaqtaman. 14. Łaqtapi uk wiraquča łant'ata rantin iskay čunka p"isupi. 15. Čay wiraquča yupaspa qulqita qun. 16. Uk, iskay, kinsa, tawa, p"isqa, suqta, qančis, pusaq, isqun, čunka. 17. Čunka ukniyuq, čunka iskayniyuq, čunka kinsayuq, čunka tawayuq, čunka p"isqayuq, čunka suqtayuq, čunka qančisniyuq, čunka pusaqniyuq, čunka isquniyuq, iskay čunka. 18. "Pačis," Lančiko nin, qulqi hap'ispa. 19. "Pačis, tatay. Kay łamawan runa kani." 20. "Pačis."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
tuta	twilight
-manta	at
waska	rope, chain
kati-	drive livestock, herd
saqi-	let go, release
łant'a	kindling, firewood
tanta-	gather
-kama	until
p'aki-	break
wata-	tie a knot, knot (trans.)
łaqta	village
-man	to
wiraquča	gentleman, lord
-yuq	with, and (suffixed to stem ending in a vowel)
-niyuq	with, and (suffixed to stem ending in a consonant)
čunka uk-niyuq	eleven (literally: "ten and one")
čunka iskay-niyuq	twelve
čunka kinsa-niyuq	thirteen
čunka tawa-niyuq	fourteen
čunka p"isqa-niyuq	fifteen

čunka suqta-yuq	sixteen
čunka qančis-niyuq	seventeen
čunka pusaq-niyuq	eighteen
čunka isqun-niyuq	nineteen
iskay čunka	twenty (literally: "two tens")
runa	person, man
q"atu	pile, unit of sale

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT - ISKAY ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Quwi

1. Kipinanoman Lančiko nirqa: "Ančata yuraq łamay munakuni." 2. "Paywan łant'a łaqtaman apani." 3. Usq"ayču łamayki purin?" Kipinano tapun. 4. "Arí," Lančiko nin. 5. "Manaču ayqin?" Kipinano tapun. 6. "Mana," Lančiko nin. "Kosa q'ipi apan." 7. "Mana q'ipita urmačinču." 8. "Maypi łamayki kunan kasan." Kipinano tapun. 9. "Łama kančapi," Lančiko nin. 10. "Haku, łamayki rikusun," Kipinano nin. 11. Iskaynin łama kančaman rinku. 12. Łama kančapi łama rikunku. 13. Pirqa patapi łama kančapi Lančiko Kipinanowan tiyarqanku. 14. Pirqapatamanta łamata rikusarqanku. 15. Pampapirí uk quwi purisarqa. 16. "Q"awarí," Lančiko nin. "Uk quwi." 17. "Maypi?" Kipinano nin. 18. "Čaypi," Lančiko nin. 19. Uk huč'uy quwi pirqaman sispan. 20. "Hap'ina," Kipinano nin. "Pirqamanta p"inkispa." 21. Lančiko q"ipanta p"inkin. 22. Quwi łuq"ałakuna rikuspa ayqin p"inkispa. 23. Uk hatun rumiman sispan. 24. Čaymanta pirqaman časkin. 25. Pirqamanta kančaman uktawan rin. 26. Łuq"ałakunarí q"ipanta časkinku. 27. Tukuy kančata quwi časkin, p"inkin. 28. Čaymanta uk husk'uman sispan. 29. Łuq"ałakuna q"ipanta rinku. 30. Quwi husk'uman p"inkin. 31. "Mana atiykuču hap'ita," Kipinano nin. 32. "Mana," Lančiko nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
quwi	guinea pig, rabbit (modern extension)
anča	much
usq"ay	fast
q'ipi	cargo, load
apa-	carry
urma-	fall
-či	cause to
pirqa	wall
tiya-	sit, dwell
pampa	floor
q"awa-	look
p"inki-	jump, rope
rumi	stone

uk	one
uk-tawan	once again
húsk'u	hole

LESSON TWENTY-NINE - ISKAY ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Kipinanoq Łaman

1. Kipinano tatanman sispaspa nirqa: "Tatay, Lančikoman payan uk łamata qun." 2. "Ñuqapis uk łamata munani." 3. "Čay łamawan atini imałatapis łaqtaman apayta." 4. "Łamata quway." 5. Tatan Kipinanowan łama kančaman rinku. 6. "Mayqin łamata munanki?" tatan tapun. 7. "Čay łama qampaq," tatan nin. 8. "Atinki čay łama apayta." 9. "Pačis, tatay," Kipinano nin. 10. "Kunan Lančikoq mask'asaq łaqtaman rinaykupaq." 11. Kipinano Lančikoq wasinman rin. 12. "Lančiko," Kipinano nin, "tatay uk łama quwan." 13. "Iskay łamawan atiyku łaqtaman riyta; haku tatayman nisaq," Lančiko nin. 14. "Tatay," Lančiko nin, "Kipinanowan łaqtaman risaq łamawan." 15. "Riłay," tatan nin. 16. "Mayk'aq rinkičiq?" tatan Lančikota tapun. 17. "Niraq yačaniču?" Lančiko nin, "Kipinano tapusaq." 18. Lančiko Kipinanota nin, "Tatay tapuni qanwan łaqtaman rinaypaq." 19. "Mayk'aq risun, Lančiko?" Kipinano tapun. 20. "Q'aya?" 21. "Minča pakarin wasiypi tinkusun," Lančiko nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa

sispa-	approach
-spa	-ing
imałata	anything
mayqin	which
apa-	carry
ri-	go
ni-	say
riłay	go without worry
mayk'aq	when
niraq	not yet
ni-	not
-raq	still
q'aya	tomorrow
minča	day after tomorrow
tinku-	meet

LESSON THIRTY - KINSA ČUNKA

Łama Q"atispa

1. Čay pakarin Lančiko tutamanta riqč'arqa. 2. Usq"ay p"inkin puñanamanta. 3. Punkuman sispan, "Kosa p'unčay" nin. 4. Pončon čurakun. 5. Čulun čurakun. 6. Warak'a hap'in. 7. Ohota čurakun. 8. Waska hap'in. 9. Čaymanta łama mask'aq rin. 10. Łaman q"atispa Kipinanoq wasinman rin. 11. Kipinano łama kančapi kašarqa. 12. "Hakuču?" Lančiko tapun. 13. "Arí," Kipinano nin. 14. "Imata apasun," Kipinano nin. 15. "Ñampi rikusun," Kipinano nin, łama warak'awan q"atispa. 16. Qaqaman sispaspa łant'ata tantanku. 17. Łant'ata łamaman q'ipinku. 18. Čaymanta łamata ñanta q"atinku. 19. Čaqrapi uk runa rikunku. 20. "Łaqtaman risayku," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 21. "Kay runtukuna apapuwayčiq," runa nin. 22. "Kosa yuraq runtu," łuq"ałakuna ninku, "apasun." 23. Runtuta łamaman q'ipinku. 24. Čaymanta ñanta łama q"atinku. 25. Łama q"atispa uk warmi rinkunku. 26. "Łaqtaman risayku," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 27. "Kinsa wałpa apapuwayčiq," warmi nin. 28. "Kosa wałpaču?" łuq"ałakuna tapunku. 29. "Arí," warmi nin. 30. Wałpata łant'a pataman čuranku łamapi. 31. Čaymanta uktawan łama q"atinku. 32. Ñampi uk wasi rikunku. 33. Kipinano rumi hap'in; warak'api rumi čuran. 34. "Kay wasipi uk p"iña alqu kan," Kipinano nin. 35. "Alqu sispaqtin warak'asaq." 36. "Mana alqu sispanqaču," Lančiko nin. 37. Iskaynin łuq"ała q"atinku łamakunata. 38. Lančiko q"ina p"ukun. 39. Q"ina p"ukuspa łama q"atinku. 40. Łaqtaman łuq"ałakuna łamantin sispanku. 41. Laqta kančapi wałapa pampaman čuranku. 42. Runtuta łant'atawan pampaman. 43. Runakuna łuq"ałakunaqman sispanku. 44. "Kay wałpa munani rantiyta," uk warmi nin. 45. "Kinsa čunka kama," Lančiko nin. 46. "Rantisaq kinsantinta," warmi nin, qulqi yupaspa. 47. "Łant'arí," uk q"ari tapun. 48. "Tawa čunka," Kipinano nin. 49. "Quway," runa nin. 50. "Runturí," uk imiła tapun. 51. "P'isqa čunka runtu," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 52. Imiła runtuta yupan. 53. "Iskay kama sapa runtu," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 54. "Rantisaq," imiła nin. 55. Łuq"ałakuna qulqi yupanku. 56. "Kinsa wałpa, kinsa čunka kama: isqun čunka." 57. "Łanta tawa čunka." 58. P"isqa čunka runtu, iskay kama: pačaq. 59. "Tukuypi iskay pačaq kinsa čunkayuq," Lančiko yupan. 60. Qulqi q'ipiman čuraspa łuq"ałakuna ayłuman kutinku. 61. Ayłupi, runa pačaqta hap'ičinku runtamanta. 62.Runarí łuq"ałakunata čunka p"isu qun. 63. Warmitarí isqun čunkata wałpamanta hap'ičinku. 64. "Pačis," warmi nin. 65. "Kay hank'a hap'ikuyčiq," warmi nin. 66. "Pačis," łuq"ałakuna ninku, hank'a mik"uspa. 67. Łamata wasinkuman q"atinku. 68. Wasinkuman laq"api čayanku. 69. "Q'ayakama," Lančiko nin. 70. "Q'ayakama," Kipinano nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
tuta	twilight
-manta	at, from
riqča-	wake up
uskay	fast
puñuna	bed

pončo	poncho (from Spanish)
čura-	put
warak'a	sling
ohota	(man's) sandal
ñan	road
sispa-	approach
-qti	when
apa-	take, carry
warmi	woman
p"uku-	blow, play (a wind instrument)
kinsa čunka	thirty
tawa čunka	forty
p'isqa čunka	ninety
pačaq	one hundred
kama	at
sapa	each
sapa uk	apiece, at ... each (of a price), each one
q"ari	man
ayłu	ayllu, community
hank'a	toasted cereal, beans or peas
laq"a	dark
čaya-	arrive
q'aya	tomorrow
kama	until
p"iña	mean, mad, angry

LESSON THIRTY-ONE - KINSA ČUNKAUKNIYUQ

Pukłay Wasi

1. Hatun yačay wasipi łank'ay tiyarqan, pukłay tiyarqan. 2. Aska ruwana ruwanapaq kan. 3. Łuq"ałakuna łank'anku, imiłankunapis łank'anku. 4. "Ñuqa yačay wasi munakun," Lančiko nin. 5. "Kaypi łank'ay munani, pukłanakuna ruwaspa." 6. "Aska pukłanakuna ruwayku." 7. "Wakinkuna hatun kanku." 8. "Wakinkuna huč'uy kanku." 9. "Pukłanakuna askana kanku." 10. "Maypi čurasun?" Juanača tapun. 11. "Uk pukłay wasi ruwana." 12. "Čaypi atiyku pukłanakuna waqayčayta." 13. "Atisunču wasi ruwayta?" Juanača nin. 14. "Yačači tapuna," paykuna ninku. 15. Tukuy rinku yačačiqman. 16. "Yačači," ninku, "pukłaywasi munayku ruwayta; atikuču?" 17. "Arí," yačači nin. 18. "Maypi munankičiq pukłay wasi ruwayta?" yačači tapun. 19. "Yačay wasi wasa čaqrapi," Lančiko nin. 20. "Hamuy rikusun," Lančiko yačačita nin. 21. "Kipinanontin Manukantin rina," Lančiko nin. 22. Tukuy wawakuna yačay wasi wasa čaqraman rinku. 23. Yačači paykunawan rin. 24. "Kaypi," Lančiko nin. 25. "Hatun sač'a urapi pukłay wasi ruwasun." 26. "Imawan pukłay wasi ruwasun?" Kipinano nin. 27. "Rumiwan ruwasun, wasi sayačisun." 28. "T'uruwan, rumiwan wasi sayačisun." 29. "Rumi apamuna," Lančiko nin. 30. Tukuy wawakuna rumita apamunku. 31. Čaymanta t'uru ruwanku yakuwan. 32. Tukuy wawakuna pukłaspa łankanku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
łanka-	work
tiya-	be, exist
tiya-rqa-n	there was
aska	a lot
aska-ña	already enough
ruwa	make
ruwa-na	occupation
muna-	love
wakin	some
wakin-kuna	some (plural)
wakayča-	keep
-pi	at
may-pi	where
čay-pi	there
kay-pi	here
čura-	put
ati-	be able, can
-ču	(question marker)
wasa	back
ima	what
-wan	with
saya-	stop, stand, be still
-či	make, cause
saya-či-	make something stand, erect, build

LESSON THIRTY-TWO - KINSA ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Wasi Sayačispa

1. T'uruta rumipataman wawakuna čuranku. 2. Čaymanta rumita t'urupataman
čuranku. 3. Hina pirqa sayačinku. 4. Tawa pirqa ruwanku. 5. Punkupaq
husk'uta saqinku. 6. Hatun husk'uta saqinku punkuta. 7. Čaymanta pirqa
patapi q'aspikuna čuranku. 8. Q'aspikunata waskawan watanku. 9. Q'aspi
patapi wayła čuranku. 10. Tukuy wawakuna łank'anku, wasi sayačispa. 11.
Wakin wawakuna rumi apamunku. 12. Wakin wawakuna t'uru apamunku. 13.
Wakin wawakuna k'aspikuna apamunku. 14. Wakin k'aspikuna watanku. 15.
Wakin wayła apamunku. 16. Wakin t'uručanku. 17. Čaymanta tukuy wawakuna
wasipataman wayła čuranku, q"ata ruwaspa. 18. Wasi tukučaspa tukuy q'upa
apanku. 19. "Pukłay wasi tukučasqa," Lančiko nin. 20. "Arí," Kipinano
nin. 21. Yačači rikučina. 22. "Sumaq wayłayku," wawakuna ninku. 23.
"Sumaq q"ata ruwayku."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
hina	so, thus, like this, this way
saqi-	leave (trans.), leave alone, deposit
k'aspi	stick
wayła	thatching straw
wayła-	thatch a roof
tuku-	all
-ča	make (verb formative noun suffix)
tuku-ča-	finish
riku-	see
-či	make, cause (causative suffix)
riku-či-	show
q"ata	top, lid, roof
wata-	tie

LESSON THIRTY-THREE - KINSA ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Łank'aspa

1. "Pukłay wasi tukučayku," Lančiko nin. 2. Kunan pukłanakuna ruwana. 3. "Ñuqa pukłay pičana ruwasaq," Sirapo nin. 4. "Wiču tantasaq." 5. "Wičuta k'aspiman watasaq; čay pičana kanqa." 6. "Asqa pičanakuna ruwasaq." 7. "Tukuy imiłakunapaq pukłay pičanakuna ruwasaq." 8. "Ñuqarí t'uru čuwa ruwasaq," Lančiko nin. 9. "Ask"a čuwa ruwasaq." 10. "T'uruwan, yakuwan čuwa ruwasaq." 11. "Ñuqarí," Kipinano nin. "Łink'i apamusaq." 12. "Łink'iwan pukłanakuna ruwasaq." 13. "Łink'i p'uytula ruwasaq." 14. "Q'aspi wisłatawan ruwasaq," Kipinano nin. 15. "Ñuqa wičumanta waska ruwasaq," Manuka nin. 16. "Wičumanta sumaq waska ruwakan." 17. "Pičanakuna p'uytulakuna, čuwakuna, wisłakuna łuq"ałakuna ruwanku pukłanapaq," imiłakuna ninku. 18. "Wasipi pukłana; pukłay wasi tukuska," Manuka nin. 19. "Čay pukłay wasipi pukłasun," imiłakuna nin. 20. "Ñuqaykurí?" łuq"ałakuna tapunku. 21. "Uk wasita sayačičiq," imiłakuna ninku. 22. "Kay wasipi imiłakunała pukłanku," imiłakuna ninku. 23. "Kay wasita ałin pičasqata hap'isun," imiłakuna ninku. 24. "Mana łuq"ałakunata kay wasipi munaykuču."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
Sirapo	Serafin
ask"a	much
wisła	spoon
p'uytula	pitcher
sumaq	excellent

ałin	good
wiču	soft straw
pičana	broom
piča-	clean
čuwa	dish
łink'i	clay
q'aspi	stick
waska	rope
ask"a	lots, much

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR - KINSA ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Q"atirikuna

1. Łuq"ałakuna łank'aspa waq pukłay wasi ruwarqanku. 2. Rumita apamunku. 3. T'uru ruwanku. 4. Wayła apamunku. 5. Wasi tukučanku. 6. Čaymanta ask"a pukłanakuna ruwanku. 7. "Imata kay pukłanakunawan ruwasun?" 8. "Imiłakuna rantinqanku." 9. "Paykuna mana yačankuču pukłanakuna ruwayta ñuqayku hina." 10. "Qulqiwanču rantinkanku," Lančiko tapun. 11. "Mana," Sirapo nin. 12. "Muyu, yuraq, huč'uy rumikunata quwasaqku." 13. "Čay rumikunawan pukłasaqku." 14. Imiłakuna sispanku łuq"ałakuna wasinkuman. 15. "Rina łuq"akuna rikuna," Manuka nin. 16. "Arí, ñuqa uk pičana munani," Juanača nin. 17. "Ñuqarí uk k'aspi wasła munani," Manuka nin. 18. "Kay pičanakuna rantinapaqču?" Manuka tapun. 19. "Arí," Sirapo nin. 20. "Hayk'ataq?" Manuka tapun. 21. "Mana qulqipaqču." 22. "Imawan rantisun?" imiłakuna tapunku. 23. "Muyu, huč'uy, yuraq rumikunawan," Sirapo nin. 24. "Haku rumikuna masq'ana," Manuka nin. 25. Tukuy imiłakuna rinku huč'uy muyu yuraq rumikuna masq'aq. 26. "Ask"a huč'uy rumi apamunku." 27. Čaymanta łuq"ałakunaqpaman rinku. 28. Pičanakuna rantinku; p'uytulakuna rantinku. 29. Tukuy pukłanakuna rantinku, čaymantá ripunku. 30. "Kunan imata ruwasun?" Lančiko nin. 31. "Imiłakuna tukuy pukłanakunata rantinku." 32. "Manaña ima kanču." 33. "Rina pukłamuna kay yuraq rumikunawan," Kipinano nin. 34. "Arí," łuq"ałakuna ninku, "ripuna!"

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
q'atiri	merchant
waq	apart, separate
tukuy	all
tuku-ča-	finish
tuku-ča-spa	finishing
Sirapo	Serafin (name from Seraph)
ranti-	buy
ranti-na-paq	for sale (literally: "for the buying")
hina	so

muyu	round
quwa-	give
quwa-saqku	they will give us
wasi	house
pičana	broom
wasła	spoon
hayk'a	how much?
-taq	and that (subordinator)
hayk'a-taq	how much is it?
p'uytula	jar
tari-	find
kunan	now
mana	no, not
mana-ña	no more

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE - KINSA ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

Quča

1. Uk pakarin łuq"ałakuna pukłay wasinkuman rinku. 2. Wasi pukupi uk quča tarinku. 3. Yaku hunt'a qučapi kasarqa. 4. "Imata ruwasun?" Sipiko nin. 5. "Mana atiykuču wasiman yaykuyta." 6. "Uk quča punkupi kan." 7. "Qučapi pukłana," Lančiko nin. 8. "Haku mayuman; čaypi čałwa hap'isun." 9. "Arí," łuq"ałakuna ninku, "čałwakuna apamuna qučapaq." 10. Łuq"ałakuna rinku mayuman; čaypi čałwa hap'inku. 11. Čałwata qučapi čuranku. 12. Qučapi čałwawan pukłanku. 13. "Uk mayu ruwana," Kipinano nin. 14. "Čay mayuta yaku rinqa." 15. "Arí, quča yaku mayuta rinqa." 16. "Čay mayuta yaku rimpunqa." 17. Łuq"ałakuna uk huč'uy mayu ruwanku. 18. "Quča č'akin," Sirapo nin. 19. "Kunan manaña quča kanču; tukuy yaku ripun." 20. "Kunan uk č'aki t'uqu wasi punkupi kan." 21. "Rumiwan hunt'ačina łuq"ałakuna ninku." 22. Tukuy łuq"ałakuna rumita apamunku. 23. Rumiwan t'uqu hunt'ačinku. 24. "Kunan manaña quča kanču," Sirapo nin. 25. "Manaña atiykuču qučapi pukłayta." 26. "Čałwarí?" Sirapo nin. 27. "Maypičus kanku," Lančiko nin. 28. "Huč'uy muyu rumiwan pukłana," Kipinano nin. 29. "Čaypi łuq"ałakuna pukłanku. 30. Yačači čaqraman hamun. 31. "Łuq"ałakuna, haku yačay wasiman." 32. "Imiłakuna čaypina kanku." 33. "Rumi wasiman čurasaq." 34. "Wasipi rumikuna saqisaq," Kipinano nin. 35. Čaymanta Kipinano yačay wasiman rin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
quča	puddle, pond, lake
yaku	water
hunt'a	full
Sipiko	Cyprian
yayku-	enter
čałwa	fish (generic)
č'aki-	dry (Trans. or intrans.)
t'uqu	depression, hold

maypi	there
-čus	(suffix of uncertainty)
maypi-čus	I wonder where?
čura-	put

LESSON THIRTY-SIX - KINSA ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Maqanaku

1. Wawakuna yačay wasipi kasarqanku yačačiwan. 2. Łuq"ałakuna imiłakunantin łank'asarqanku. 3. Tukuy wawakuna ruwanawan karqanku. 4. Čaqrapirí alqu mičintin pukłasanku. 5. Pukłaspa alqu mičita saqman. 6. Miči alqutapis laq'an. 7. Čaymanta miči alqu hasp'in. 8. Miči alquta nanačin. 9. Alqu nanaywan ayñan. 10. "Pitaq alquyta maqasan," Lančiko nin. 11. "Imarayku alquy ayñasan; risaq rikusaq." 12. Lančiko čaqraman časqin. 13. Čaqrapi mičita alqutawan rikun maqanakuspa. 14. Juanača mičiman časqin. 15. Miči Juanača rikuspa, sač'aman časqin. 16. Alqurí ayñaspa Lančikoman sispan. 17. "Hay miči, maqasqayki," Lančiko nin. 18. "Ñuqarí qanta hayt'asqayki," Juanača nin. 19. "Miči alquyta hasp'in," Lančiko nin. 20. "Mana," Juanača nin, "alquyki mičiyta saqman." 21. "Mana," Lančiko nin. 22. Yačači hamun wawakuna rikuq. 23. "Imataq?" yačači nin. 24. "Čay miči alquyta hasp'in," Lančiko nin. 25. "Mana," Juanača nin, "mičiy sač'a patapi." 26. "Haku yačay wasiman," yačači nin, asispa. 27. Tukuy wawakuna asinku, mičita alqutawan rikuspa. 28. "Anča kay asičiwan," Sirapo nin. 29. Tukuy wawakuna asinku; yačačipis asin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
maka-	hit
łank'a-	work
pukła-	play
laq'a-	slap
laq'asqayki	I will slap you.
hasp'i-	to claw, scratch
nana-	to ache, pain, hurt
nana-y	a pain
ayña-	bark, howl
hayta-	kick
saqma-	hit with the fist
asi-	laugh

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN - KINSA ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Wisq'ača

1. Yačay wasi čimpapi qaqa tiyan. 2. Čay qaqa uk hatun qaqa. 3. Qaqapi wisq'ačakuna tiyanku. 4. Ask"a wisq'ača qaqapi kan. 5. Łuq"ałakuna, imiłakuna yačay wasimanta ripuqtinku, wisq'ačakuna uraqamunku yačay wasi čaqrapi pukłanankupaq. 6. Tata wisq'ača, mama wisq'ača, uña wisq'ačantin hamunku. 7. Tukuy munanku čaqrapi pukłayta. 8. Uk huč'uy wisq'ača tatanman sispan. 9. "Tatay!" pay nin, "iskay pukłay wasi kaypi sayarinku." 10. "Haku rikusun." 11. Uk wasipi, mama wisq'ača pukłanakuna rikun. 12. Čaypi pičanakuna rikun; t'uru čuwakuna rikun; tukuy pukłanakuna rikun. 13. Tata wisq'ača čay uk pukłay wasiman sispan. 14. Kay wasipi mana pukłanakuna kanču. 15. Uk t'uqupi pampapi ask"a muyu, yuraq, huč'uy rumi tarin. 16. Tukuy huč'uy wisq'ača hamunku. 17. Huč'uy wisq'ačakuna yuraq, huč'uy rumikunawan pukłanku. 18. Rumikunata tukuy čaqraman apanku pukłaspa. 19. Yuraq, muyu rumikuna tulíčinku čaqrapi. 20. Wisq'ačakuna rikuspa, pirqamanta quwikuna hamunku. 21. Huk'učakunapis hamunku pukłaq. 22. Huk'učakuna imiłakunaq pukłay wasiman rinku. 23. Wasipi huk'učakuna mik"uy masq'aspa purinku. 24. T'uru ćuwa tulinčinku. 25. Tukuy pukłanakuna p'akinku. 26. Wisq'ačakuna, quwikuna, huk'učantin pukłanku. 27. Alqu wasiman sispan. 28. Alqu ayñan. 29. Tukuy wisq'ača qaqaman časkispa ayqinku. 30. Quwikuna p'irqa husk'uman p"inkunku. 31. Huk'učarí k'učuman časkinku. 32. Alqu uktawan ayñan, wasiman časkispa. 33. Ha! wisq'ačakuna, imata kaypi ruwankičiq. 34. "Ripuyčiq, maqasqaykičiq," alqu nin. 35. Tukuy wisq'ača qaqaman ripunku. 36. Tukuy quwi wasinkuman ripunku rumi pirqapi. 37. Huk'učakunała wasipi kunan kanku. 38. Čaqrapi alqu ayñasan. 39. Mama wisq'ača, tata wisq'ača nin: "Mana čay yana alqu munakuniču." 40. "Anča saqra čay alqu," tata wisq'ača nin. 41. Pay čaqrapi kaqtin, mana hamusaqču čaqraman pukłaq," mama wisq'ača nin. 42. Časkispa wisq'ačakuna qaqaman ripunku. 43. Wisipirí tukuy pukłanakuna pampapi saqinku. 44. Ask"a pukłanakuna p'akisqa kasańku. 45. Alqu čaqrapi kasan. 46. Payła kašan. 47. "Sapay kani!" alqu nin. 48. "Mana sapayki kasankiču!" huk'učakuna ninku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
wisq'ača	large Andean rodent related to the chinchilla
čimpa	across
-tin	when
ura	down; below, low
-kamu	go to, go in order to
ura-kamu-	bring one's self down, go down, descend, dismount
tuli-	roll
-ći	make, cause (causative suffix, transitivizer)
ha!	hey!
saqra	mean, bad
ka-	be
pampa	flat

pay	he
-ła	only, just, merely
sapa	each, only, alone
sapa-y	I alone, just I
sapa-n	he alone, just he

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT - KINSA ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Mink'a

1. Q'ayantinman łuq"ałakuna imiłakunantin pukłay wasinkuman kutimunku; čaypi tukuy imata t'usti tarinku. 2. "Pitaq kayta t'ustin?" Manuka tapun. 3. "Pukłanakuna p'akisqa kasanku," Juanača nin. 4. "Anča t'ustisqa; łuq"ałakuna mink'akuna." 5. Łuq"ałakunaq pukłay wasiman imiłakuna časkinku. 6. Imiłakuna rikuspa, Sirapo paykunata tapun: "Qankunaču kay pukłay wasita t'ustinkiciq?" 7. "Yuraq muyu rumikunayku mana kaypiču." 8. "Kay wasi t'ustisqa," Lančiko nin. 9. Mana ñuqayku t'ustiykuču," Manuka nin. 10. "Qan pantasqa kasanki," Juanača nin. 11. "Q"away kayta," Manuka nin, uk p'akisqa pukłana rikučispa. 12. Čaymanta wasinman Juanača tikran. 13. Čaypi imiłakuna pukłanakuna tikrasarqanku. 14. Pañaman tukuy p'akisqa pukłanakuna čuranku. 15. Łuq'iman tukuy ałin pukłanakuna čuranku. 16. "Ñuqayku mink'akusun," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 17. "Arí, ñuqayku yanapasun," Sirapo nin. 18. Tukuy p'akasqa pukłanakuna tantanku, "Q'upa," nispa. 19. Q'upata larq'aman apana," Lančiko nin. 20. Larq'aman q'upa apanku. 21. Larq'api p'akisqa pukłanakuna čuranku. 22. Čurasaqtinku uk quwi pampaman p"inkin. 23. Simimpi uk yuraq huč'uy muyu rumi apan. 24. Tukuy łuq"ałakuna imiłakunantin asinku. 25. "Kunan yačayku pičus wasita t'ustin," imiłakuna ninku. 26. Pukłay wasiman kutispari, "Mana ima p'akisqa q'upapaq kanču," Lančiko nin. 27. "Mana," imiłakuna ninku, "Pačis, pačis," 28. "Kay quwikuna asinapaq," łuq"ałakuna ninku asispa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
mink'a	collective help (involving a reciprocal obligation for collective help)
q'aya	tomorrow
-ntin	together with
-man	to, towards
q'aya-ntin-man	on the next day
t'usti	mess, disorder
t'usti-	to mess up, to disorder
-sqa	-ed
kay	this
-pi	in
kay-pi	here
mana kay-pi-ču	(are) not here

p'aki	break
panta-	miss, be wrong
panta-sqa	wrong, missed
q"awa-	look
riku-	see
tikra-	translate, turn (trans. or intr.)
paña	right (direction)
luq'i	left (direction)
tanta	gather
q'upa	waste, garbage
larq'a	ditch, irrigation ditch
simi	mouth
ima	what
mana ima	nothing
asi-	laugh

LESSON THIRTY-NINE - KINSA ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Čiwanku

1. Uk p'unčay łuq"ałakuna sač'a urapi pukłašarqanku. 2. "Uyariyčiq," Lančiko nin. 3. Tukuy łuq"ała Č'inyanku uyarinankupaq. 4. "Imataq," Sirapo nin. 5. "P'isqu," Lančiko nin. 6. "Ima p'isqu," Kipinano nin. 7. "Čiwanku," Lančiko nin. 8. Tukuy łuq"ałakuna č'inyaspa uktawan uyarinku. 9. "Č'iyu, č'iyu!" sač'a patapi čiwanku takin. 10. "Maypitaq," Istiko nin. 11. "Kaypi uyarini," Lančiko nin. 12. "Ñuqapis uyarini," Istiko nin. 13. "Ni ñuqa atiniču rikuyta," Kipinano nin. 14. "Ñuqa sač'a muyuykusaq," Sirapo nin. 15. "Kaypi iskay čiwanku kasanku," Lančiko nin. 16. Sač'api čiwankukuna p"inkisanku. 17. Uk čiwanku huč'uy k'aspita simimpi apan. 18. "Čay ukninrí wiču simimpi apasan," Istiko nin. 19. Iskaynin čiwanku rinku čaqraman, wičuwan kutimunku. 20. Huč'uy k'aspi kunawan kutimunku. 21. "Kay sač'api t"apačasanku," Lančiko nin. 22. "Ñuqa sač'aman łuq'asaq," Istiko nin. 23. "Čaypi q"awasaq t"apačasankučus." 24. "Č'iyu, č'iyu!" čiwankukuna ninku. 25. Istiko łuq'ay q"ałarin. 26. "P'isqukuna mančarisqa kanku," Istiko q"awaspa. 27. "Mana ančata sispayta," Kipinano nin. 28. "Arí," Lančiko nin, "čiwankukuna mančarispa ripunanku." 29. "Mana mančačisaqču," Istiko nin. "Kaymanta q"awasaq." 30. Čiwankukuna p"away q"ałarinku sač'apatapi. 31. "Hamuy," Lančiko Istikoman nin. 32. Kay uk sač'amanta rikusun. 33. Tukuy łuq"ałakuna čimpa sač'aman łaq'anku. 34. Čay čimpa sač'amanta čiwankukuna rikunku. 35. "Kay sač'amanta rikusun t"apačasqankuta," Kipinano nin. 36. "Sapa p'unčay atiyku hamuyta q"away," Sirapo nin. 37. "Kunan t'uru apamusanku wiču pataman čuranankupaq." 38. "Kay čiwanku anka runtu čuranku," Istiko nin. 39. "Arí," Lančiko nin, "kinsa anka runtu čuranku." 40. "Kunan astawan hatun t"apa kasan." 41. "Č'iyu, č'iyu," čiwankukuna takinku. 42. "Parlasanku," Kipinano nin. 43. "Arí, p'isqu parlay parlašanku." 44. "Kay čiwankukuna yana q'iłu simiyuq," Lančiko nin. 45. "Tukuy čiwanku hina, yana q'iłu asimiyuq." 46. "Haku waq t"apakuna mask'aq."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
čiwanku	species of large blackbird with yellow beak (*merle*, black bird)
uyari-	listen
taki-	sing
Istiko	Esteban, Stephen
ni	no
muyu	round, spherical
muyu-	turn around, make a circle or sphere
-ykusaq	I will
t"apa	nest, disorder
t"apa-ča-sa-nku	they are nesting
-čus	if (potentative, interrogative)
łuq'a	climb
q"ałari-	start
manča-	be frightened, be scared
-ri	to get, become
-sqa	-ed
čimpa	next, following, on the other side of
kay	here
-manta	from
q"awa-	look
parla-	talk

LESSON FORTY - TAWA ČUNKA

Huruk'uta

1. Ñanta łuq"ałakuna purisarqunku. 2. "Huruk'uta!" Lančiko q"aprin. 3.
"Maypi?" łuq"ałakuna ninku. 4. "Kay pirqa husk'uman hamun," Lančiko nin.
5. "Watakana," Sirapo nin. 6. "Kay pirqa anča husk'uyaq." 7. "Mana
yačaykuču mayqin husk'umančus yaykun." 8. "Mana," Lančiko nin. 9.
Łuq"ałakuna ñampi huruk'uta watakanku. 10. Uk husk'umanta pirqapi
huruk'uta p"awan. 11. "Kay husk'umanta," Lančiko nin sispaspa. 12.
"Q"awawaq," pay nin. 13. Husk'uman sispan pirqa łuq'aspa. 14. Čaymanta
uk huruk'uta husk'a punkuman łuqsin. 15. Lančikota mančaričin p"awaspa.
16. "Kunan yačayku may husk'upičus," Kipinano nin. 17. Lančiko husk'uta
q"awan. 18. "Uk t"apa kaypi kan," Lančiko nin. 19. T'uruwan wičupiwan
t"apa huruk'uta ruwasqa. 20. T"apapi č'aki č'ikri kašan. 21. Uk huč'uy
yuraq runtu kay t"apapi kan. 22. "Ukłaču runtu?" Kipinano tapun. 23.
"Arí," Lančiko nin. 24. "Huruk'utakuna iskay yuraq runtu čuranku," Istiko
nin. 25. Huruk'utakuna uqi-č'umpi kanku," Sirapo nin. 26. "Arí,"
Kipinano nin. 27. Pirqa husk'upi t"apačanku. 28. "Ripuna," Sirapo nin.
29. Lančiko pirqamanta urakan. 30. Łuq"ałakuna ripunku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
huruk'uta	turtle dove
q"apari-	yell
wataqa-	watch quietly, peek
mayqin	which
luqsi-	go out, come out, emerge
manča-	scare
č'aki	dry
č'iqri	grass
uqi	grey
č'umpi	brown
uqi-č'umpi	grey-brown, brownish grey

LESSON FORTY-ONE - TAWAČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Papačiyuči

1. Ɬuq"aɬakuna imiɬakunawan tinkunku čaqrapi. 2. "Imata ruwasankičiq,"
imiɬakuna tapunku. 3. "P'isqukuna rikusayku," Lančiko nin. 4. "Sač'api
pirqapi t"apačasanku." 5. T"apakunankuta wičumanta ruwanku; t'uruwan
hap'ičinku. 6. T'uru t"apa anča sinč'i, imiɬakuna ninku. 7. T'uru
patapi č'aki č'iqri čuranku. 8. Č'aki č'iqri ɬamp"u. 9. T"apata č'aki
č'iqriwan ɬamp"učanku. 10. Čaymanta č'iqri patapi p"urukuna čuranku.
11. Hina astawan ɬamp"u. 12. P"uru čuraspa t"apa tikučanku. 13. Kosa
p'isqukuna ɬank'anku. 14. "Kosa t"apa p'isqukuna ruwanku," imiɬakuna
ninku. 15. "Arí," Lančiko nin. 16. "Q"away čay p'isquta," Kipinano
Manukata nin. 17. "Imata simimpi apasan?" Manuka tapun. 18. "Mayqin
p'isqu?" Juanača tapun. 19. "Hakay," Lančiko nin. 20. "Imata ruwasan?"
Juanača tapun. 21. "Uk q'aytu apasan," Kipinano nin. 22. Uk papačiyuči
q'aytu apasarqa simimpi. 23. Q'aytuwan p'isqu sač'aman p"awan. 24. Uk
huč'uy anka q'aytu karqa. 25. "Haku q"awana imatačus q'aytuwan ruwaqa,"
Manuka nin. 26. "Arí haku," imiɬakuna ninku. 27. Uk pirqamanta
papačiyučita q"awanku. 28. Papačiyuči anka q'aytuta t"apanman čuran,
siminwan aysan, čaymanta tankan. 29. Uktawan aysan, uktawan tankan, aɬin
čuranankama q'aytuta t"apapi. 30. "Ñuqa munani p'isqukuna yanapayta,"
Manuka nin. 31. "Arí," Juanača nin yanapana. 32. "Imaynata yanapasun,"
ɬuq"aɬakuna ninku. 33. K"uru k"arana," Lančiko nin. 34. K"urukunata
ɬuq"aɬakuna apamunku qučamanta. 35. Hatun rumi patapi k"urukuna čuranku.
36. Čaymanta č'impi pirqaman rinku. 37. K"uruta rumi patapi saqinku.
38. Papačiyuči sač'amanta rumiman p"awan. 39. Čaypi rumi patapi p"inkin.
40. Čaymanta papačiyuči k"uruta čuɬun. 41. Čuɬuspa k"uruta mik"un. 42.
Sač'apatamanta waq papačiyuči uraqan. 43. Paypis rumiman sispan. 44.
Rumipi k"uruta mik"un. 45. Iskaynin p"isqu rumi patapi mik"unku. 46.
Ɬuq"aɬakuna imiɬantin pirqa patamanta q"awanku. 47. Mik"uy tukuspa
p"isqukuna ripunku. 48. P'isqukuna kunan t"apačanku," Lančiko nin. 49.
"T"apačay tukuspa runtu čuranku," Kipinano nin. 50. "Manaraq p'isquq runtu
q"awanaču," Manuka nin. 51. "Arí," tukuy ninku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
papačiyuči	sparrow
imata ruwa-sa-nkičiq	What are you doing?
t"apa-kuna-nku	their nests
hap'i-	hold
anča	very
sinč'i	tough, strong, hard
łamp"u	soft
p"uru	feather
q"awa-	look
mayqin	which
hakay	that
q'aytu	wool yarn
čura-	put
aysa-	drag
uk-tawan	once again
k"uru	worm
k"ara-	feed
č"ułu-	peck
uraka-	come down
ura-	lower
-ka	(imperative)
ura-ka-	come down
pay-pis	he also, he too
mana-raq	not yet

LESSON FORTY-TWO - TAWA ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

P'isqu Runtu Mask'aspa

1. "Haku!" Kipinano nirqa imiłakuna łuq"ałakunatawan. 2. "Haku p'isqu runtu mask'asun." 3. Wawakuna čaqrapi purinku p'isqu runtu mask'aspa. 4. Pirqakunapi mask'anku, sač'akunapi mask'anku. 5. Uk huč'uy sač'api Kipinano uk t"apata rikun. 6. T"apapi kinsa anka runtu karqa. 7. "Kay runtukuna čiwanku runtu," Kipinano nin. 8. "Hamuyčiq sač'a pataman, kaypi uk t"apa kan kinsa anka runtuyuq." 9. Wawakuna runtuta rikunku. 10. Čaymanta imiłakuna ninku: "Haku ripuna; sapa p'unčay kutimusun." 11. "Q'aya kutimusun." 12. "Minč"a kutimusun." 13. "Kunan saqina, p'isqu uqłanampaq." 14. "Uqłay tukuspa runtu t'uqyanqanku." 15. "Kay kinsa runtu anča huč'uy," Istiko nin. 16. "Arí, p'isqu runtu huč'uy runtu," Kipinano nin. 17. Wawakuna sač'amanta uraqanku, Čiwankukunarí p"awaspa sač'aman hamunku. 18. Sač'api čiwankukuna takihku. 19. Čaymanta papačiyučikuna sač'aman. 20. Paykunapis takinku. 21. Tukuy p'isqukuna sač'a patapi takinku. 22. Wawakunapis wasinkuman rispa takinku. 23. "Čaykuna takisanku," Kipinano nin. 24. "Arí," uk q"ari nin, "p'isqukuna takisanku."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
kuti	go back, return
-mu	towards the speaker (directional adverb)
kuti-mu-	to come back
sapa	each, only
minč"a	the day after tomorrow
uqła-	incubate
t'uqya-	hatch, pop (like a balloon)
čiwanku	blackbird
-ri	and, while
taki-	sing
pay-kuna	they
-pis	too, also
čay-kuna	those

LESSON FORTY-THREE - TAWA ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Irpakuna

1. Uk p'unčay Lančiko wasinmanta čaqraman risarqa. 2. Ñampi uk łuq"ała tinkun. 3. "Imaynała Lančiko," łuq"ała nin. 4. "Imaynała Mančuka," Lančiko nin. 5. "Mayman risanki?" Mančuka tapun. 6. "Kipinano, Istikotawan mask'asani," Lančiko nin. 7. "Paykunawan risaq p'isqu t"apa rikuq." 8. "P'isqu irpa munayku tariyta." 9. "Ñuqa rikuni uk t"apata, čay p'isqu t"apa irpayuq," Mančuka nin. 10. "Usq"ay haku," Lančiko nin. 11. "Haku," Mančuka nin. 12. Čay irpakuna rikuspa, Kipinanota Istikotawan mask'asaq," Lančiko nin. 13. Iskaynin łuq"ałakuna uk hatun sač'aman sispanku. 14. "Kay sač'a anča hatun," Lančiko nin. 15. "Arí uk maču sač'a," Mančuka nin. 16. "Wičariy," Mančuka nin. 17. "Arí, wičarisaq," Lančiko nin. 18. Čay patapi t"apa kasan. 19. Pataman łuq"ałakuna wičarinku. 20. Čaypi t"apa q"awanku. 21. "Kaypi anča wayra kan." 22. "Arí, wayrasan," Mančuka nin. 23. T"apaman łuq"ałakuna sispanku. 24. T"apapi iskay irpa kasarqanku. 25. "Kay irpakuna q'ala kasanku." 26. "Arí, mana p"uruyuq," Mančuka nin. 27. "Asiy kay irpakuna," Mančuka nin. 28. "Q"ipata p"uručanqanku wiñaspa," Mančuka nin; "mana kunan yačakunču ima laya p'isqučus."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
irpa	fledgling
Mančuka	Emmanuel, Manuel
usq"ay	fast
maču	ancient, old
wičari-	go up, ascend

wayra	wind
wayra-sa-n	it is windy
q'ala	naked
asi-	laugh
asi-y	funny
q"ipa	behind
q"ipanta	later, after, then
p"uru-	
p"uru-ca-	grow feathers
wiña-	grow (intr.)
-spa	-ing
yača-	know
-ku	(reflexive)
yača-ku-n	it is known
mana ... -ču	(negative)
laya	kind, type

LESSON FORTY-FOUR - TAWA ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Taraqči

1. Uk p'unčay yačay wasi čaqrapi, wawakuna p'isqu takiy uyarirqanku. 2.
"Anča k'ačitu čay p'isqu taki," wawakuna yačačita ninku. 3. "Arí, čaykuna
taraqči kanku," yačači nin; "taraqčikuna anča k'ačitu takinku." 4.
"Imaynata taraqčikuna t"apačanku?" wawakuna tapunku. 5. "Taraqčikuna
mana t"apačankuču," yačači nin; "paykuna qiła kanku." 6. "T"anta t"apapi
paykuna uqłanku." 7. "T"anta t"apakunapiču?" Lančiko tapun. 8. "Arí,"
yačači nin; "mana taraqči yačankuču t"apa ruwayta." 9. "Uk t"anta
t"apaman taraqči sispan." 10. "Čayman sispa, čaypi uqłay." 11. "Hina
taraqčikuna uqłanku." 12. "T"apankupi taraqčikuna runtu čuranku." 13.
"Čay runtukunata uqłanku." 14. "Taraqči runtukuna hina huč'uy kanku,
t"apataq anča hatun runtukunapaq." 15. "P"isqantin runtu t"apapi kaqtinku,
čina taraqči uqłan." 16. "Runtu tuqyaqtin, urqu taraqči mik"uy apamun,
p"isqantin irpakuna siminku kičanku." 17. "Mama taraqči mik"uy apamun
irpakunapaq." 18. "Irpakuna ałin mik"unku." 19. "Wayra p"ukusan," tata
taraqči nin. 20. "Arí, haku," mama taraqči nin. 21. Irpakuna t"apapi
hunt'a kanku. 22. Tata taraqči mama taraqčintin t"apaman rinku. 23.
T"apapi tawa irpakuna rikunku. 24. Tata taraqči irpa mask'aspa p"awan.
25. "Maypi kanki!" tata taraqči takin. 26. Wayrarí p"ukusan sač'akunata
t"apakunatawan. 27. Irpakuna t"apapi manč̌arisqa kanku. 28. Tukuy
irpakuna sač'akunapi mančarinku, wayra p"ukusaqtin, sač'akuna t"alaspa.
29. Tata taraqči irpanta pampapi tarin. 30. Pampapi irpa p"inkisan. 31.
Tata taraqči irpa patanta p"awan. 32. Tukuy p unčay tata taraqči irpanta
pampapi rikun. 33. Čaymanta miči hamun. 34. Miči irpata pampapi rikun.
35. Miči irpata hap'in, čaymanta irpanta mik"un. 36. Tata taraqči
mančarisqa ripun. 37. "Imarayku miči hina saqra?" Manuka tapun. 38.
Miči hina puni," yačači nin. 39. "Saqra miči," Lančiko nin. 40. "Arí,"

yačači nin, "mičikuna anča saqra." 41. "Mičiy mana saqraču," Juanača nin; yačači asin. 42. "Anča k'ačitu taraqčikuna takinku," wawakuna ninku. 43. "Arí," yačači nin. 44. Takispa taraqčikuna čaqrapi mik"unku. 45. Tukuy sara taraqčikuna*l*a turunku. 46. "Arí, taraqčikuna anča čaqrata tukunku," *l*uq"a*l*akuna ninku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
taraqči	(sp. brown song bird)
-*l*a	only, just (dispicative suffix)
k'ačitu	beautiful
qi*l*a	lazy
t"anta	old, used, ragged
uq*l*a	incubate
hina	thus, so, this way, in this manner
hina huč'uy	so small, that small (with gesture)
hina puni	this way always, always so, ever so, always thus
ka-	be (in a place)
-q	in a state of
ka-q-ti-nku	when they will be there
čina	female
tuqya-	hatch, pop
urqu	male
irpa	fledgling, little bird
-n	its, his, her
p"uku	to blow
wayra	wind
-rí	and the ...
t"apa	nest
-kuna	(plural)
-tawan	too, also
mánča-	be scared, be frightened
-či	make (causative suffix)
manča-či	scare, frighten (trans.)
-sqa	-ed
-ri	get, become
p'unčay	day
ima	what
-rayku	because of
ima-rayku	why?
sara	corn
t"ala-	shake
-spa	-ing

LESSON FORTY-FIVE - TAWA ČUNKA P'ISQAYUQ

Lačiwana

1. Úk p'unčay imiłakuna t'ika čaqrapi pukłasarqanku. 2. Tukuy čaqrapi imiłakuna časkinku. 3. "Haku t'ika pałamuna," Manuka nin. 4. "Arí," imiłakuna ninku. 5. T'ikaman imiłakuna sispanku, t'ika pałanankupaq. 6. Manuka uk t'ika lačiwana hunt'a kasan," Manuka nin. 7. "Čay t'ika lačiwana hunt'a kasan," Manuka nin. 8. "Łuq"ałakuna waqyana," imiłakuna ninku. 9. Imiłakuna rinku, łuq"ałakunata waqyaq. 10. "Maypi?" Lančiko tapun. 11. "Čay t'ika čaqrapi," Manuka nin. 12. "Haku," Lančiko łuq"ałakunata nin časkispa. 13. "Haku," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 14. T'ika čaqraman wawakuna časkinku. 15. Lačiwanakunata t'iqapi q"awanku. 16. "Lačiwana, lačiwana," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 17. "Kunan rikusun maypičus lačiwanaq t"apan," Kipinano nin. 18. "Mana sispayču," Lančiko Manukata nin. 19. Lačiwanakuna q"aninku. 20. "Lačiwanakuna p"awašanku," Kipinano nin. 21. "Arí, qipanta časkina," Lančiko nin. 22. "Lačiwana t"apa tarispa, misk'i tarisun," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 23. Lačiwanaq q"ipanta wawakuna časkinku. 24. T'ika čaqra pirqata p"inkinku. 25. Tukuy wawakuna časkinku takispa—"Misk'i, misk'i," nispa. 26. Čaymanta čaqranta časkinku. 27. Čaymanta mayuta p"inkinku. 28. Lačiwanarí p"awaspa t'uru pirqaman sispanku. 29. T'uru pirqapi asq"a lačiwana karqa. 30. "Čayqa lačiwana t"apa," Lančiko nin. 31. "Arí, čaypi asq"a lačiwana misk'i kanqa," wawakuna ninku. 32. "Imaynata lačiwana misk'ita ruwan," Manuka ninku. 33. "T'ikamanta misk'i urqusparí, t"apakuman apanku," Lančiko nin. 34. "Imaynata urqusun?" imiłakuna tapunku. 35. "Łant'a pirqapi q'ušñičina." 36. "Q'ušñiwan lačinawanakuna ayqinku." 37. "Čaymanta misk'ita urqusun." 38. "Ñawpaqinta łant'a tantana," Kipinano nin. 39. Tukuy wawakuna łant'ata tantanku. 40. Caymanta łanta q'usñicinku. 41. Q'ušñi rikuspa, lačiwanakuna ayqinkus. 42. Čaymanta łuq"ałakuna t'uru pirqamanta sispanku. 43. Pirqamanta misk'i urqunku. 44. Misk'i mik"uspa, yačay wasiman rinku. 45. "Kosa kay lačiwana misk'i," imiłakuna ninku. 46. "Arí," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 47. Kosa lačiwana misk'i.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
lačiwana	wasp
-q	of the
lačiwana—misk'i	wasp honey
kača-	send
kača-ri-	let go, let loose
t"apa	nest
k"ani-	bite
tari-	find
misk'i	sweet; sugar, honey, candy, sweetness
čay	there
čay-qa	there it is
urqu-	take out, remove

q'ušñi	smoke
q'ušñi-či-	make smoke
-na	let's
ayqi-	escape, run away
-nqanku	they will
ñawpa	in front; the first one, original
ñawpa-qin	first, in front of

LESSON FORTY-SIX - TAWA ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Ayłu

1. Lančiko uk pakarin łuq"ałakunata nirqa: "Haku qaqaman." 2. Qaqa patamanta tukuy ayłu q"awasun. 3. Tukuy łuq"ałakuna qaqaman rinku. 4. Ñanta łuq"ałakuna purinku qaqaman rispa. 5. Ñan puraq kantupi rumi pirqa karqa. 6. Łuq"ałakuna ñanta purinku, qaqaman rispa. 7. Qaqa patapi hatun rumi q"awanku. 8. Rumi čaqpipi t'ika rikunku. 9. Uk anka t'ika čaypi karqa. 10. "Kay p"ulurisa t'ika;" Kipinano nin. 11. "Arí, kaypi ask"a tiyan," Kipinano nin. 12. "Kaypirí," Mančuka nin, "q"awayčiq." 13. "Ariruma!" Kipinano nin; ariruma hap'ispa, čulumpi ariruma čuran. 14. Čaymanta kinrayman łuq"ałakuna rinku. 15. "Kinraymanta tukuy ayłu q"awakun," Lančiko nin. 16. Qaqa kinraypi łuq"ałakuna kasanku. 17. "Čaypi wasiy," Kipinano nin, makinwan ričuspa. 18. "Arí, hakaypi wasiy," Lančiko nin. 19. Kinraymanta uk hatun q'umir čaqrała q"awakun. 20. Čay čaqra čawpiuq uk mayu tiyan. 21. Mayu kantupi sač'akuna kanku. 22. Urapi wasikuna huč'uy q"awakun. 23. "Haku ripuna," Kipinano nin. 24. "Arí, haku," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 25. Łuq"ałakuna qaqamanta uraqamunku ayłuman. 26. Čaymanta wasinkukunaman rinku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
ayłu	community
puraq	both
kantu	side, border
čawpi	center, in between, among
čawpi-pi	in the center, in the middle
p"ulurisa	lupine flower
ariruma	yellow wild lily
čura-	put
kinray	top, peak, ridge, cutting edge (of a knife)
-man	to
-manta	from
wasi-	house
riču-	point

LESSON FORTY-SEVEN - TAWA ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Čaqra

1. Ayłupi ask"a runa karqa. 2. Ayłupi ask"a čaqra kan. 3. Runakuna čaqrapi tarpunku. 4. Tukuy runa čaqrata tarpunku. 5. "Čaqrakuna mik"uyta quwayku," Kipinano nin. 6. "Arí," Istiko nin. 7. "Haku čaqraman," Istiko nin. 8. "Ičapis imiłakuna čaypi kanku." 9. "Arí, haku imiłakuna rikuna čaqrapi." 10. Iskaynin łuq"ałakuna čaqraman rinku. 11. Čaqrapi qarwa rikunku. 12. "Qarwa čaqrapi mik"usan," Istiko nin. 13. "Arí, papa mik"usan," Kipinano nin. 14. "Čaqramanta čay qarwa q"atisaq," łuq"ała nin. 15. Iskaynin łuq"ałakuna qarwaman časkinku. 16. Qarwata čaqramanta q"atinku. 17. Uk runa čaqraman sispan. 18. "Pačis," pay nin, "čay qarwa papay mik"usarqa." 19. "Qankuna q"atinkičiq, pačis." 20. "Imiłakuna čaqrapi rikunkiču?" Kipinano runaman tapun. 21. "Mana," runa nin. 22. "Imiłakuna maypičá kasanku," runa nin. 23. "Ičapis imiłakuna mayupi kanku," runa nin. 24. "Haku mayuman," Istiko nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
ask"a	many
runa	man
qarwa	goat
čay	that
papa	potatoes
q"ati-	drive, herd, chase after
čaqra	planted field
ičapis	perhaps, maybe
maya	river
maypi	where
-čá	(reflective question marker)
maypi-čá	where? (asking self, not asking a question of another)

LESSON FORTY-EIGHT - TAWA ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Mayupi

1. Čaqrakuna čawpipi mayu kan. 2. Čay mayupi imiłakuna łuq"ałakunantin pukłanku. 3. Istiko Kipinanontin mayuman sispanku. 4. Imiłakuna mayu čimpapi kasanku. 5. "Čaypi pukłasanku," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 6. "Mayu p"inkina," Istiko nin. 7. "Anča hatun," Kipinano nin. 8. "Mayu p"inkina rumikuna čurana," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 9. Hatun rumikuna łuq"ałakuna apamunku. 10. Rumikunata mayupi čuranku. 11. Rumi patapi Kipinano kasarqa. 12. "Kay rumi kuyusan," pay nin. 13. "Urmasaq," Kipinano nin. 14. Čaymanta mayuman urman. 15. Mayupi Kipinano asin.

16. Čaymanta čimpaman rin. 17. Čaypi p'ačan č'irwan. 18. Istiko asispa hamun. 19. "Rumi patamanta urmanki," pay nin. 20. Imiƚakuna asispa sispanku. 21. "Kipinano mayuman urman! Kipinano mayuman urman!" imiƚakuna takinku. 22. "Imata mamayki ninqa," Manuka Kipinanota nin. 23. "Mana imata," Kipinano nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
čimpa	across
čimpa-pi	on the other side
anča	very
hatun	big
čura-	put, place
mayu	river
-pi	in, at
kuyu-	move
urma-	fall
p'ača	clothes, clothing
č'irwa-	wring out
hamu-	come
imata	what, something
mana imata	nothing
ni-	say

LESSON FORTY-NINE - TAWA ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Wat"iya

1. Uk pakarin Manuka ñañanman nin: "Haku čaqraman wat"iya ruwana." 2. "Arí haku," imiƚa nin. 3. "Ƚuq"aƚakunata imiƚakunatawan wiƚana." 4. Iskaynin Kipinanoq wasinman rinku. 5. "Kipinano haku čaqraman, wat"iya mik"usun," wawakuna ninku. 6. "Haku," Kipinano nin. 7. "Ñuqa papa apasaq," Kipinano nin. 8. "Ñuqa kačí apasaq," Manuka nin. 9. "Lančiko wakyana," ƚuq"aƚa nin. 10. "Arí, Rurakutawan, Juanačatawan." 11. Ƚuq"aƚa Lancikoq wasinman sispan. 12. "Lanciko!" q"aparispa wakyan. 13. Lančikoq tatan hamun. 14. "Lančiko mana wasipiču, čaqrapi," pay nin. 15. "Kunan č'isi hamunqa," tatan nin. 16. "Munarqayku wat"iya ruwayta," Mančuka nin. 17. "Q'aya wat"iya ruwayčiq," Lančikoq tatan nin. 18. "Kunan riyčiq mayupi pukƚaq." 19. "Arí," Kipinano nin. 20. Čaymanta Lančikoq tatanman nin: "Yuyariy, Lančikota ninki q'aya wat"iya ruwasun." 21. Čaymanta wawakuna čaqraman rinku. 22. Čaqraman rispa, Juanača tinkunku. 23. "Imata ruwasanki?" wawakuna tapunku. 24. "Qarwa mičisani," Juanača nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
wat"iya	cookout, earthover; food cooked in an earthover
ñaña	sister (of a girl)
wiła-	inform
kači	salt
wakya-	call
q"apari-	yell
muna-	want, desire, love
yuya-	think, remember, recall
-ri	(imperative)
-y	to (infinitive)
tinku-	meet
imata	what
ruwa-	do
qarwa	goat
miči-	to herd, watch over, let graze, pasture
Ruraku	Rosario

LESSON FIFTY - P"ISQA ČUNKA

Čirimita - Rupaymita

1. Čaqrapi tukuy t'ika č'akisankuna. 2. Rupaymita tukun, kunan čirimita hamunqa. 3. Rupaymitapi wawakuna mayupi pukłanku. 4. Čaqrakuna t'ikayuq kanku. 5. Čirimitapi čaqrakuna č'aki kanku. 6. Yaku mayupi q"asa. 7. Čiri wayra tukuy čaqrakunapi, tukuy qaqakunapi. 8. Čirimitapi p'unčay tutayaspa čirin. 9. Wakin p'isqukuna ripunku. 10. Rupaymitapi sač'akuna q'umir lap"iyuq kanku. 11. Čirimitapi wakin sač'akuna mana lap"iyuq kanku. 12. Lap"ikuna č'aki uqi-č'umpi. 13. Lap"ikuna sač'akunamanta urmanku. 14. Lap"ikuna pampapi kanku. 15. Quwikuna, huk'učakuna č'aki lap"ikunawan pampapi pukłanku. 16. Čirimitapi p'unčay huč'uy, čisi hatun. 17. Rupaymita čisi huč'uy, p'unčay hatun. 18. Čirimitapi č'aki mik"una runakuna mik"unku. 19. Rupaymitapi q'umir mik"una runakuna mik"unku. 20. Čirimitapi čirin. 21. Rupaymitapi rupan.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
č'aki	dry
č'aki-	dry
tuku-	finish
tuku-y	all
čiri-	be cold
čiri	cold

-mita	labor
čiri-mita	winter
rupa-	be hot, burn
rupay	hot
rupay-mita	summer
hamu-	come
yaku	water
q"asa	frost
wayra	wind
tuta	twilight
-ya	become
lap"i	leaf, sheet
-yuq	with
č'isi	night, evening

LESSON FIFTY-ONE - P"ISQA ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Para

1. Rupaymitapi paran. 2. Paranampaq p"uyu tantakun. 3. P"uyu tantakuspa čirin; čaymanta paran. 4. Hatun qaqakunapi rit'in. 5. Čiriwan rit'i č"ulunkiyan. 6. Tukuy čirimitapi č"ulunkiya qaqakuna patapi kan. 7. Rupaymita č"ulunkiya unuyan. 8. Č"ulunkiya unuyaspa yakuman kutin. 9. Yaku qaqakunamanta urukan mayukunaman. 10. Mayu yakuman hunt'anku. 11. Čay yakuwan tukuy čaqrakuna qarpakun. 12. Yakuwan runakuna čaqrata qarpanku. 13. Čaqra qarpaspa runakuna łank'anku. 14. Para kosa čaqrapaq. 15. Para kosa tukuy imapaq. 16. Mana paraqtin, mana č'ikri kanču. 17. Mana paraqtin, mana čaqra łank'aykuču. 18. Č'ikri kanampaq, čaqra łank'anapaq parapuni kosa. 19. Rupaymitapi wawakuna qaqapi, mayupi pukłanku. 20. Čirimitapi wawakuna wasipi pukłanku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
para	rain
para-	rain
-qti	if, when
-puni	only, just, alone
rit'i	snow
rit'i-	snow
č"ulunkiya	ice
unu	liquid
-ya	become, turn into
qarpa-	irrigate
mana	no, not
č'ikri	grass
p"uyu	cloud

LESSON FIFTY-TWO - P"ISQA ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Kiła K'ančay

1. Kipinano Istikontin qaqapi purisarqanku. 2. Wasinkumanta karu paykuna kasarqanku. 3. Paykuna łamankuta qaqaman mask'aq rirqanku. 4. Uk č'umpi łama činkačirqanku. 5. Łama činkačispa mana munarqankuču, wasinkuman kutiyta. 6. Łama mask'aspa kasarqanku. 7. "Tutayasanña," Istiko nin. 8. "Arí," Kipinano nin. 9. "Kutina," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 10. Qaqamanta urakay q"ałarinku. 11. "Laq"aña!" Kipinano nin: "Manaña ñanta rikuniču." 12. "Kay wata čirimita ñawpan," Istiko nin. 13. "Arí, p'unčay huč'uyan," Kipinano nin. 14. Nina hap'ičina. 15. Nina lawričispa q'uñikusun. 16. "Łant'a tantana!" łuq"ałakuna ninku. 17. Čaymanta nina hap'ičinku. 18. "Nina lawrasan," Kipinano nin. 19. "Arí, kunan nina k'ančaka." 20. "Ñuqa q'uñisaniña," Kipinano nin. 21. "Astawan łant'a apamuy," Istiko nin. 22. "Mana kanču čayła," Kipinano nin, uk k'aspi apamuspa. 23. Ninawan łuq"ałakuna q'uñinku. 24. "Kiła hatarisan," Istiko nin. 25, "Arí," uknin łuq"ała nin. 26. "Kiła ñanta k'ančanqa." 27. "Kiła k'ančasaqtin qaqamanta urakusun." 28. "Nina t"asnuy," Kipinano nin. 29. "Haku, t"asnuniña," Istiko nin. 30. Iskaynin łuq"ałakuna qaqaman wasinkuman urakamunku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
kiła	moon
k'ančay	light
karu	far, far away
činka-	be lost, get lost
-či	make, cause (transitivizer)
činka-či	lose (trans.)
tuta	twilight
-ya	to get, to become
laq"a	dark
-ña	already
kuti-	go back
wata	year
ñawpa-	be ahead, get ahead
čay	that
nina	fire
hap'i	catch, hold
hapi-či-	light, ignite
lawra	flame
q'uñi-	be warm
k'anča-	light, illuminate
astawan	more
mana kan-ču	there is no more
uk	one
uk-tawan	again
uk-nin	the other
hatari-	get up
huč'uy	small
t"asnu-	put out (a fire), extinguish, turn off (an appliance)

LESSON FIFTY-THREE - P"ISQA ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Č'ukła

1. Qaqamanta łuq"ałakuna urakasarqanku. 2. "Anča karu wasiman," Kipinano nin. 3. "Kayniqpi uk č'ukła tiyan," Istiko nin. 4. "Ñuqa łama mičispa rikurqanki." 5. "Piqpata," Kipinano tapun. 6. "Mana yacaniču," Istiko nin. 7. "Kayniq hamuy; kaymanta čiqan." 8. "Čiqanču," Kipinano tapun. "Čiqin," Istiko nin. 9. Hina purispa, č'ukłaman čayanku. 10. "Punkupi uk hatun k'aspi kasan uqarina," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 11. K'aspi uqarispa, č'ukłaman yaykunku. 12. Č'ukła ukupi, nina hap'ičinku. 13. Čaymanta wič"u apamunku. 14. "Kaypi puñusun," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 15. Kaypi mana čirinču. 16. Nina kosa lawrasan. 17. "Kaypi q'uñi puñusun." 18. "Kay č'ukła kosa," Kipinano nin. 19. "Arí," Istiko nin: "Łant'a ninaman yapana; hina q'uñi kasun." 20. Łant'a ninaman yapaspa, łuq"ałakuna pampapi wič"u mast'anku. 21. "Wič"u apana," ninku. 22. Wič"u yapay tukuspa, "Q'ayakama," ninku. 23. Čaymanta puñukapanku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
kay	here
-niq	by
-pi	in
kay-niq	this way
kay-niq-pi	around here
č'ukła	hut
pi	who
pi-qpata	whose
čiqan	right, true, correct, straight
hina	thus, so, this way
čaya-	arrive
uq"ari-	left
uk"u	deep
uk"u-pi	inside
wič"u	soft straw
yapa-	add
yapa	addition, tip, something extra
mast'a-	extend, spread out
q'aya	tomorrow
-kama	until

LESSON FIFTY-FOUR - P"ISQA ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Yarq"ay

1. Q'ayantinmanrí ... 2. "Yarq"asqa kani," Kipinano riqčaspa nin. 3. "Mik"una," Istiko nin. 4. "Imata," Kipinano nin. 5. "Hank'a mik"una," Istiko nin. 6. "Kayqa quqawiy, kayqa hank'a." 7. "Hank'ayki pisi, mut'iyki ask"a," Istiko nin. 8. "Arí, hank'ay pisi, mut'iyki ask"a," Istiko nin. 9. Hina parlaspa rupaypi łuq"ałakuna tiyasarqanku. 10. "Q"awariy!" Kipinano nin, "uk p'isaqa." 11. "Arí," Istiko nin, "t"apan mask'ana." 12. Čaypi runtukuna tarisun. 13. Čay p'isaqa runtukuna mik"usun. 14. P'isaqa t"apa łuq"ałakuna mask'anku. 15. "Kayqa t"apa," Kipinano nin. 16. Tawa runtu kay t"apapi kan. 17. "Kay tawa runtu mik"una," Istiko nin. 18. "Č'akiwašan!" Kipinano nin. 19. "Kaypi yaku tiyan," Istiko nin. 20. Huč'uy mayuman sispanku; Čaypi yaku ukyanku. 21. "Kunan haku ayłuman," łuq"ałakuna ninku. 22. Qaqamanta łuq"ałakuna uraqanku. 23. Ñampi uk runa tinkunku. 24. "Imaynała!" runa nin. 25. "Imaynała!" łuq"ałakuna ninku. 26. Ayłuman sispaspa ask"a runakuna tinkunku. 27. "Ask"a runa," Kipinano nin. 28. "Arí," Istiko nin. 29. Ayłuman Čayaspa, łuq"ałakuna wasinkuman rinku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
q'aya	tomorrow
yarqa-	hunger
-sqa	being ...
riqča-	wake up
quqawiy	food carried in a pouch
kay-qa	here it is
hank'a	roasted grain or beans
pisi	meagre, small amount
ask"a	lots, a lot
mut'i	boiled grain or beans
rupay	sun, heat
tiya-	be (in a place), live, sit
q"awa-	look, see
-ri	please
-y	(imperfect)
ukya-	drink
runa	man, person

LESSON FIFTY-FIVE - P"ISQA ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

Ačači

1. Wasinman Čayaspa, Kipinano mamawan tinkun. 2. "Kipinano!" mama nin, "łant'a apamunkiču?" 3. "Mana, mamay," qunqarqani. 4. "Mik"uyta

qunqanayki," maman nin. 5. "Imawan waykusaq? Qayna kamačirqayki," mama nin. 6. "Arí, mamay," Kipinano nin. "Qunqarqani." 7. "Tukuy imata qunqanki," mama nin q'unčaman sispaspa. 8. "Itiriy!" mama nin, "piña qanwan kasani." 9. Čayta uyarispa Kipinano wasimanta łuqsin. 10. Wasi punkupi sayasarqa ñanta rikuspa. 11. Alqu ayñay q"ałarin. 12. "Imaman ayñasanki?" Kipinano alquta tapun. 13. Alqu ñanman časkin ayñaspa. 14. Kipinano ñanta q"awan, čaypi uk ačači rikun. 15. Kipinano ačačiman sispan. 16. "Tata ačači," Kipinano nin. "Hamuy wasiyman, čaypi samanki." 17. "Pačis," ačači nin, "pačis." 18. "Arí, samay munani, karu łaqtamanta hamusani." 19. "Yaku quway," ačači Kipinanota nin. 20. "Alqu ayñasan ačačita," mama nin, "k"aniy munan." 21. "Mana ačačita k"aninkičuy," Kipinano alquta nin. 22. Čaymanta alquta ayqičin. 23. Yarqasqa kani ačači nin. 24. "Mik"uy tumpa rupasqa," mama nin. 25. "Kosa hina," ačači nin mik"uspa. 26. "Pačis!" ačači uktawan nin. 27. "Kunan samasqaña kani." 28. "Kaypi kasaq wasiykipi," ačači nin Kipinanoq mamanman. 29. "Ñuqa hampiri kani, ñuqa haqčiri kani," ačači nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
qunqa-	forget
mik"u-	eat
wayku-	cook
kama-	be order to do, be in charge of
kama-či-	commission, order, request something to be done
qayna	yesterday
q'unča	kitchen
itiri-	move, retire, withdraw
saya-	stand
ayña-	bark
ačači	old man
sama-	rest
łaqta	town
-manta	from
yaku	water
k"ani-	bite
qusqa-	give
hampi	medicine
hampi-ri	medical doctor, herbalist
haqči	coca wad
haqči-ri	diviner, forecaster, fortune teller

LESSON FIFTY-SIX - P"ISQA ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Siwi

1. Čay č'isi ačači Kipinanota nin: "Kaypi, wasiykipi puñusaq." 2. Puñunayta kaypi mast'asaq. 3. "Rutusqa q"arakunata munankiču?" Kipinano tapun. 4. "Arí," ačači nin, "kinsa rutuy q"ara quway." 5. "Uk p"ułu apamuni; pončoynintin kosa. 6. "Čay tipa kuyučiy," mama Kipinanota nin, "čay k'učupi ačači puñučun." 7. Čaymanta ačači wakyan. 8. "Ačačiq ačiwanta čay tipa pataman čuray," pay nin. 9. Kipinano ačačiq ačiwanta hap'in; tipa pataman čuran. 10. Čaymanta uktawan ačačiman sispan. 11. Puñunaq hayt'anampi tiyan. 12. "Imata rikusanki?" ačači Kipinanota nin. 13. "Čay siwiykita," Kipinano nin. 14. "Čay siwiyki ima layataq," Kipinano tapun. 15. "Čayta ñuqa wiłasqayki, waq p'unčaypi," ačači nin. 16. "Mana kunan wiłasqaykiču." 17. "Maymanta hamunki?" Kipinano ačačita tapun. 18. "Karu łaqtaymanta," ačači nin. 19. Qanimpaña łaqtamanta purirqani." 20. "Uk runa hampinay kasan." 21. "Čayrayku łaqtaymanta hamuni." 22. "Kaypi uk kiła suyasaq, čaymanta uktawan purisaq." 23. "Čay runa hampinay kasan!" 24. "Pay kay hamuq kiła unqunqa." 25. "Unqunqa ñuqa čaypi kanay kasan." 26. "Imaynata yačanki?" Kipinano nin. 27. "Kokapi hakč'ini." 28. Mama ačačita wataqasarqa. 29. Čaymanta pay nin: "Kipinano hawaman riy łant'a apamuy." 30. "Tata ačači," mama nin qunqurispa. 31. "Astawan mik"uy munankiču," mama nin. 32. "Mana, pačis mama t'ała," ačači nin. 33. Ačači puñuq sirin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
siwi	ring
č'isi	night
puñu-	sleep
puñuna	bed
mast'a-	spread out, flatten out (trans.)
rutu-	shear
q"ara	skin
p"ułu	blanket
tipa	basket
kuyu-	move
siri-	lay down, stretch out
ačačiwa	hat
hayt'a-	kick
hayt'a-na	the place which is kicked
puñunaq hayt'a-na	the foot of the bed
waq	other
qanimpa	day before yesterday, some time ago
-ña	already
qanimpa-ña	already a long time ago
kiła	moon, month
suya-	wait
unquy	disease
unqu-	be sick
-nqa	he will be ...

-qtin	when he gets ...
koka	coca, coca leaves
wataqa-	watch
hawa	outside
qunquri-	kneel
t'ała	lady
siri-	lay down, stretch out (trans. or intrans.)

LESSON FIFTY-SEVEN - P"ISQA ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Parlaspa

1. Q'ayantinman rikčaspa, Kipinano ačačita tapun: "Imaynataq łaqtayki, tata ačači?" 2. "Łaqtay karu," ačači nin. 3. "Kiła hunt'a sapa p'unčay purispa." 4. "Łaqtay qaqakunapi, uturunku tiyan, ukumari tiyan, puma tiyan, taruka tiyan." 5. "Puma uturunkuntin čupayuq kanku; ukumari mana čupayuqču." 6. "Pata pampakunapi wayk'uña tiyan, ałpaka tiyan, suri tiyan; qučakunapi čałwa tiyan, hampatu tiyan, huq'ułuntin 7. "Kay łaqtaypipis puma tiyan," Kipinano nin. 8. "Uk łama wañuqtin, puma ayča musk"in." 9. "Wañusqa łamata mučispa, hamun mik"uq." 10. "Tarukatapis qaqapi tarispa, puma mik"un." 11. "Wakin taruka waqrakunawan kanku." 12. "Urqu tarukaqa waqrayriqpuni," ačači nin. 13. "Arí," Kipinano nin, "činaqa mana waqrayuqču." 14. "Hina," ačači nin. 15. "Arí," Kipinano nin. 16. Čaymanta Kipinano nin: "Tarukakuna huč'uy kaqtinku, mana waqrayuqču; činapis urqupis kikin kanku." 17. "Arí, hina kanku," ačači nin. 18. Hina parlaspa, ačači łuq"ałantin rupaypi tiyanku tukuy paqarin. 19. Hina parlasaqtinku uk runa wasiman sispan. "Tata ačači," runa nin. 20. "Kiruy nanawan! Qan sumaq hampiri kanki. Hampiway." 21. "Arí hampisqayki," ačači nin. 22. "Qan runakunaman wiłanki kaypi kasqayta." 23. "Kay uk kiłaman ripusaq." 24. "Kosa hampiriču kanku," Kipinano ačačita tapun. 25. "Arí hina sutičiwañku," ačači nin. 26. "Ñuqapis runakuna wiłasaq kaypi kasqaykita," Kipinano nin. 27. Hina nispa, pay rin pukłaq.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
hunt'a	full
uturunku	jaguar
ukumari	bear
puma	puma
taruka	deer
wayk'uña	vicuna
ałpaka	alpaca
suri	ostrich
quča	lake
hamp'atu	toad
huq'ułu	tadpole
wañu-	die
ayča	meat, flesh
muks"i-	smell

waqra	horn
tari-	find
čina	female
-pis ... -pis	both the ... and the ...
urqu	male
hina	it is so
parla-	speak
kiru	tooth
manay	pain
nana-	ache
wiła	tell
čupa	tail

LESSON FIFTY-EIGHT - P"ISQA ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Wiłaspa

1. Sapan Kipinano ayłuta purisarqa. 2. Hina purispa warmikunata rikun.
3. Warmikunapis purisarqanku. 4. Purispa p"uskawan p"uskasarqanku. 5.
Uk warmi puka q'aytu p"uskasarqa. 6. Uk warmita q'umir q'aytukuna
k'antisarqa, uk yana k'antiwan. 7. Warmikuna q"awasaqtin Kipinano ačačita
yuyarin. 8. "Mamakuna!" Kipinano warmikunata nin, sispaspa. 9. "Sumaq
hampiri wasiyman čayan." 10. "Unqusqa kaqtiykičiq, pay hampisun kačiq."
11. "Pačis!" warmikuna ninku. 12. "Mana ñuqa kunan p'unčay atiničuriyta,"
uk warmi nin. 13. "Ñuqa wawayta apasaq," uknin nin. 14. "Čay waway
mayuman urmarqa." 15. "Čay kutimampača anča sapa č'isi waqan." 16.
"Unqusqa puničá," uknin warmi nin. 17. "Aričá, hampiriqpaman apasaq."
18. "Pačis," warmikuna Kipinanota ninku. 19. Hina nispa ripunku. 20.
Čaymanta Kipinano tukuy wasikunaman purin. 21. Sapa wasiman sispan.
22. Sapa wasipi runakunata wiłan: "Sumaq hampiri wasiyman čayan." 23.
Uk wasipi warmi tapun: "Mayqin hampiritaq." 24. "Mana sutinta yačaniču,"
Kipinano nin. 25. "Mana sutinta wiławanču; manataq ñuqa atiniču tapuyta."
26. "Ačačiču?" warmi tapun. 27. "Arí, yuraq čukčayuq," Kipinano nin.
28. "Ačači kaqtin mayqiłanpis kosa hampirikuna kanku." 29. "Hinačá,"
Kipinano nin. Čaymanta ripun. 30. Hina purispa, Lančikota Kipinano nin.
31. "Imaynała Lančiko," Kipinano nin. 32. "Waliqła," Lančiko nin. 33.
"Mayman risanki?" Kipinano tapun. 34. "Łama q"atirikuna čayamunku, haqay
čimpapi haranku—kači risani rantiq," Lančiko nin. 35. "Haku," Kipinano
nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
sapa	each, each one
sapa-	be alone
p"usqa	spindle, whirl
q'aytu	woolen yarn
k'anti	yarn doubler, large spindle whirl for twisting two threads of yarn together

k'anti-	twist together
q"awa	see
yuya-	think
-ri	(imperative)
yuya-ri-	remember
sumaq	excellent
čaya-	arrive
hampi-	heal
uk	one
uk-nin	the other one
urma-	fall
čay	that
kuti	time, instance, a point in time
-man	from
-pača	time, space, duration
kuti-man-pača	since that time
unquy	disease
unqu-	be sick
unqu-sqa	sickened
-puni	so, so it is
-ča	perhaps
waqa	cry
arí	yes
arí-ča	yes, it may be so
mayqin	which
mayqi-łan-pis	any
čukča	hair
hina	now
hina-čá	it may be so
tinku-	meet
waliq	good
waliq-ła	okay; so far, so good
łama katiri	llama driver merchant
haqay	that
hara	camp
hara-	make camp
kači	salt

LESSON FIFTY-NINE - P"ISQA ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Łama Q"atirikuna

1. Kipinano Lančikontin t"askispa łama q"atiriqkunaman rinku. 2. "Kačita rantimusani," Lančiko nin. 3. Parlaspa łuq"ałakuna haraman čayanku. 4. "Imaynała, tata łama q"atiri," Lančiko nin. 5. "Imata munanki?" łama q"atiri nin. 6. "Kačiyki rantinapaq kanču?" Lančiko tapun. 7. "Kan," q"atiri nin. 8. "Hayk'ataq?" 9. "Tustun sapa tika," q"atiri nin. 10. "Kay tikakunayki anča huč'uy, tata," Lančiko nin. 11. "Čayła tiyan,"

q"atiri nin. 12. "Tustumpuniču sapa tika?" Lančiko nin. 13. "Arí," q"atiri nin. 14. "Kuskanrí?" łuq"ała nin. 15. "Tumina," q"atiri. 16. "Kuskan kuskanninrí?" 17. "P"isu," q"atiri nin. 18. "P"atałata apamuni," Lančiko nin. 19. "Uk p'uqtu qusqayki," q"atiri nin. 20. "Uk čuqay quway," Lančiko nin. 21. "Mana," q"atiri nin. 22. "Quławay, tata," Lančiko nin, "kutimusaq manlakunasaq rantiq." 23. "Qusqayki," q"atiri nin. 24. "Imapi apanki," Kipinano nin. 25. "Huč'uy wawayaqa apamuni," Lančiko nin, kačita wayaqapi hap'ispa. 26. "Kunanna uskay haku," Kipinano nin. 27. "Pačis tata ripusaqku," Lančiko nin p"ata q"atiriman hap'ičispa. 28. "Kutimunki," q"atiri nin. 29. "Mamay suyawasan," Lančiko nin, "uskay haku." 30. Łuq"ałakuna časkispa wasin kunaman rinku. 31. Wasinman čayaspa, Lančiko mamanman nin: "Mamay, kayqa kači." 32. "P"ała čuwaman čuray." 33. "Mana pisiču," Lančiko nin; "uk čuqay!" 34. "P'uku čuwaman čuray, asqa kaqtin," mama nin. 35. "Kipinanorí?" mama nin, "čay hawapiču?" 36. "Mana," Lančiko nin, "wasinman rinku." 37. "Wasinman hampiri čayamusqa," Lančiko nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
t"aski	step
t"aski-	step, walk, promenade
hayk'ataq	how much?
tika	brick, adobe
tiya-	be, exist
tustun	forty cents
-puni	be so, so it is
-ču	(question marker)
tustun-puni-ču?	will it remain forty cents? (i.e., "Will you lower the price?")
manla	pot
tumina	twenty cents (from Archaic Spanish *tomin*, "one-eighth")
p"isu	ten cents (from Spanish *pero*)
p"ata	five cents
usara	currency
uk usara	one peso
kuskan	one half
kuskan kuskan	one fourth
-ninrí	and ...?
p'uqtu	one handful
čuqay	a double handful
qu-	give
wayaqa	lunch bag
uskay	fast
suya-	wait
čuwa	plate, dish
p"ała	flat
puku	deep
puku čuwa	bowl

LESSON SIXTY - SUQTA ČUNKA

Sučuna

1. Kipinano wasinman čayaspa, uk warmita wasi punkupi rikun. 2. Mamantawan wasi punkupi rikun. 3. Sispaspa, pay uyarin maman nisqanta: "Kipinano, p"ułu riy apamuy ipayki tiyanampaq." 4. "Kay pončoy qusqayki," Kipinano ipanta nin. 5. Warmikuna wasi uk"upi parlaspa kanku, hawapirí Kipinano pukłasan. 6. Pirqa patanta Istiko hamun. 7. "Kipinano!" pay nin, "qaqa patapi ask"a kunturkuna kanku. 8. Łuq"ałakuna qaqa pataman rinku. 9. Čaypi kunturkuna wañusqa łama patapi mik"usarqanku, ayčata urquspa. 10. "Q"arq"ančukunapis kaypi kanku," Istiko nin. 11. "Kaypi pakakuna," Kipinano nin, "kaymanta rikusun." 12. "Mana kaypi pakakunaču," Istiko nin, "kaypi sik'imira tiyan; k"aniwasun." 13. "Miłay čay łama," Kipinano nin, "ismusqa." 14. "Haku, ripuna," Istiko nin, "kunan č'isi čay łamawan musqusaq." 15. Hina nispa, qaqamanta łuq"ałakuna urakamunku. 16. "Kayniq rina," Kipinano nin, "kaypi uk sučuna tiyan." 17. Čayta sučuy," Istiko nin. 18. "Mana atisaqču," Kipinano nin. 19. Istiko Kipinanota tanqan, tiqispa. 20. Kipinano sučuy q"ałarin, čaymanta tulin. 21. "Čakiy q'iwikuni," Kipinano nin, "nanawan." 22. "Ančataču nanasunki?" Istiko nin. 23. "Arí, sinč'i nanawan." 24. "Wasiman rinaykupaq q'ipisqayki," Istiko nin. 25. "Mana atinkiču, anča łasa kani," Kipinano nin. 26. Hina łuq"ałakuna wasiman rinku. 27. Wasiman čayaspa, Kipinano nin: "Mančarisqa kani." 28. "Ñuqapis," Istiko nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
ni-	say
p"ułu	blanket
ipa	aunt, uncle
tiya-	sit, live
pončo	poncho (from Spanish)
uk"u-	deep
uku-pi	deep within
hawa	outside
kuntur	condor
wañu-	die
uqu-	gobble up, bolt (food)
q"arq"anču	vulture
paka-	hide
sik'imira	ant
miła-	disgust, revolt, be loathesome, be sickening
ismu-	putrify, rot
musqu-	dream
kay-niq	this way
sŭču-	slide
sŭču-na	a slide
ati-	be able to
-čus	let's see if ...
tiqi-	shove, hit lightly, bump
q"ałari-	begin
tuli-	role

čaki	foot
q'iwi-	twist
nana-	ache, hurt
sinč'i	strong, strongly
ri-	go
q'ipi	a load, a pack, a burden
q'ipi-	to carry on the back, to pack
łasa	heavy
manča-	be afraid
-ri	become

LESSON SIXTY-ONE - SUQTA ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Hampispa

1. Ñak'ay łuq"ałakuna wasiman čayanku. 2. Kipinanoman rupay hap'isarqa. 3. Čay č'isi, tukuy č'isi, musp"an. 4. Kunturkunawan, sik'imirakunawan, tukuy imawan musp"an. 5. "Ačači mana kaypiču," Kipinanoq maman nin, "Q'aya kutimunqa." 6. Q'ayantinman tutamanta ačači kutimun. 7. "Tata ačači," Kipinanoq maman nin, "Kipinano unqusqa kasan." 8. "Qayna qaqapi urmasqa. Čakin punkisqa kasan." 9. "Maytaq," ačači nin. 10. Čaymanta Kipinanoman sispan. 11. "Čakiyki rikučiway," ačači nin. 12. Čaymanta ačači čakinta łank"an. 13. "Tułun ałin," pay nin, "mana p'akisqaču." 14. "Rupayła mana kosaču. Kunan hampisun," ačači nin. 15. Uk qura aqłan wayakampi. 16. "Kay qurata yakupi qutučiy," ačači nin. 17. "Ičapis wayra, hałp'a, saqračus," ačači nin. 18. Čaymanta čay qurata čakinman k'askačinki. 19. "Kay qurawan punkiy činkanqa." 20. Čaymanta wayakanmanta iskay q'umir lap"i urqun. 21. Čay lap"ikunata Kipinanoq umanman k'askačin. 22. "Čay lap"ikuna rupay samačinqa." 23. Čaymanta uk sayt'uta Kipinanoq kunkanmanta wark"un. 24. "Kay sayt'uwan saqra činkanqa," ačači nin. 25. Tukuy čayta ruwaspa ačači uk k'učupi tiyan. 26. Č"uspan hap'ispa koka akułin. 27. Čaymanta Kipinanoq maman nin, "Kipinano ałin kasan." 28. "Uk p'ulqu čakinman čuranki; q'aya ałin kanqa," ačači nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
hampi-	heal, cure
ñak'a-	kill, murder
ñak'a-y	painfully, with difficulty
rupay	heat, fever
musp"a-	rave, speak nonsense, be delirious
q'aya	tomorrow
qayna	yesterday
punki-	swell
łank"a-	to touch with the hand, to feel with the hand
tułu	bone
qura	herb
aqła-	choose, select
wayaka	bag
qutu-	boil

wayra	wind; group of diseases which are classified as caused by wind according to Indian medical beliefs
hałp'a	land, earth, dirt; group of diseases which are classified as coming from the land
saqra	meanness; group of diseases classified as caused by witchcraft
k'aska-	press on, glue on, stick on
cinka-	disappear
-nqu	it will
q'umir	green
lap"i	leaf, page, sheet of paper
urqu-	pull out, take out, remove
sama-	rest
sayt'u	narrow; a long, thin object
kunka	neck
wark"u-	hang
č'uspa	a small bag for holding coca leaves and lime
akułi-	chew repeatedly or for a long time, ruminate, chew cud
p'ulqu	stocking

LESSON SIXTY-TWO - SUQTA ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Q'ičiči

1. Q'ayantinman łuq"ała ałinna kasurqa. 2. Manaña čakin punkisqaču, nitaq nananču. 3. "Kunan atinki rupayman hamuyta," ačači nin. 4. "Anča sayk'usqa kasani," Kipinano nin. 5. "Hamunłay," ačači nin. 6. Rupaypi Kipinano ačičiwan parlan. 7. "Hatunña kanki," ačači nin. "Usqay wiñasanki." 8. "Imata hatun kaspa ruwanki? Imata kuman yačakusanki?" 9. "Ñuqa munani qan hina kayta," Kipinano nin. 10. "Imaynata qan, tata ačači, tukuy imata yačakunki?" 11. "Ñuqata łaqtapi uk ačači yačači warqa," nispa, ačači parlay uqałarin. 12. "Ñawpa watakunapi, Inka tatayku tukuy kay łaqtakuna yapiq." 13. "Inkayku intiq čuran karqa." 14. "Inti, Pačakamawan, Inkawan parlaq karqanku." 15. "Inkayku niwarqayku: "Ama q"iła, ama łuła, ama suwa," nispa. 16. "Pičus q"iła, pičus łuła, pičus suwa hučayniq karqa." 17. "Tukuy runakuna čiqan puriq karqanku Inkakunawan." 18. "Inkayku mančay q"apaq karqa." 19. "Tukuy runakuna sumaq q"arasqa, kosa pačayuq puriq karqanku." 20. "Kunanrí, tukuy runayku yarqasqa, t"anta p'ačayuq." 21. "Kunan runayku manaña Inkata riqsinkuču; čayrayku hina kanku." 22. "Inkarí, maypitaq kunan?" Kipinano tapun. 23. "Inkata q'arakuna wañučirqanku; paykuna tataykuta wañučinku," hina nispa, ačači wakan. 24. "Čayrayku ninakunayku kunan mana q"apaq kankuču." 25. "Tata ačači," Kipinano nin, "rimariy ñuqa munani Inkakunamanta yačayta." 26. Hinapi q'ičičikuna č'akwaspa wasi patata pawasarqanku. 27. Uk q'ičiči patamanta urman čawpinkuman. 28. Ačači q'ičiči hap'in. 29. "Łaña likran p'akisqa," pay nin. 30. Pačakamaq kay q'ičičita kačawan, ačači nin. 31. "Pay niwasan ñuqa rimanayta q'ičiči hina." 32. "Hina kaqtin, ñuqa yačačisqayki tukuy imata Inka kunamanta; q'aya q"ałarisun." 33. "Ñuqa munayman, Lančiko, Istiko, Sirapo, kaypi kanankuta; paykuna masiy kanku." 34. "Hina

kačun," ačači nin, "masi Kunaykita q'aya wakyanku." 35. "Pačis," Kipinano nin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
q'ičiči	parakeet
q'aya	tomorrow
q'aya-ntin-man	on the next day
mana	no
mana-na	no more
nitaq	also not, nor
nitaq ... nitaq	neither ... nor
sayku-	get tired
wiña-	grow
yača-	learn
yača-ku-y	to study
wata	year
Inka	nobility of the Empire; the Inca, the Emperor
inti	sun
čuri-	son
pača	time
-kama	until
-q	in the state of
Pača-kama-q	Eternity; the invisible Creator, God
ama	no
q"iła	lazy, lazy person
łuła	liar
suwa	thief
huča	sin
čiqan	right, truth
q"apaq	wealthy
q"ara-	feed
t"anta	rags, old clothes
tiqsi-	know
q'ara	foreigner, alien
mana q"apaq	poor
rima-	tell, talk, tell a story
hina	this way, so, thus
č'akwa	noise
č'akwa-	make noise
čawpi	middle, center, in between
kikra	wing
kača-	send; loosen, untie
masi	comrade, friend, partner
hina ka-ču-n	let it be so, so be it
-ču	(emphatic)

LESSON SIXTY-THREE - SUQTA ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Č'ała

1. Q'ayantinman ačači tutamanta hatarirqa. 2. Hatarisparí łamata rirqa mask'aq rantinampaq. 3. Uk yana łamawan kutimuspa ačači Kipinanota nin: "Kay łamata ñak'asun č'ałanaykupaq." 4. "Imaynata ñak'asun?" Kipinano tapun. 5. "Q"ururasun," ačači nin. 6. "Risaq tatayta mamaytawan wiłamusaq," Kipinano nin. 7. Kipinano, mamantin, tatantin, ačačiman sispanku. 8. "Imaman kay łamata č'ałasun?" Kipinanoq tatan tapun. 9. "Inkakuna manta rimarisaq," ačači nin; "čayta rimanaypaq č'ałanaykuraq tiyan." 10. "Kunanču č'ałasun?" Kipinanoq maman tapun. 11. "Mana," ačači nin, "kunan tukuy imata wakičisun q'aya č'ałanaykupaq." 12. "Qan aqata wakičinki," ačači Kipinanoq mamanta nin. 13. "Qan łant'ata wakičinki," ačači Kipinanoq tatanta nin. 14. "Ñuqarí miłuta wakičisaq, tukuy imatawan," ačači nin. 15. "Qantaq, Kipinano, rinki masikunaykita wakyanki q'aya hamunankupaq; tutamanta hamučunku niraq inti rikurisaqtin." 16. Tukuy čay p'unčay wasipi tukuy imata wakičirqanku q'ayantinman č'ałanankupaq. 17. Mama aqa wakičirqa. 18. Tata łant'a wakičirqa. 19. Ačači miłu wakičirqa. 20. Kipinano masinkunanta wakyarqa. 21. Yana łamarí, łama kančapi samasarqa. 22. Čay p'unčay tutayaqtin ačači čimpa qaqaman purirqa. 23. Čay qaqamanta hatun rit'iyuq urqu q"awayuq karqa. 24. Qaqaman łaq"ayasaqtin ačači čayarqa. 25. Čaypi nina lawračispa, mačulakunapaq, małkukunapaq č'ałarqa. 26. Čay qaqapi ačači čawpi tutakama karqa. 27. Qaqapi č'ałay tukuspa wasiman kutirqa puñuq.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
č'ała	offering, sacrifice
č'ała-	offer, sacrifice
-spa	that which is ...-ed
č'ała-spa	an offering
ñak'a-	kill
q"uru-	slit
-ra	un-, undo
q"uru-ra-	cut the throat
waki-	be prepared
miłu	incense
masi	comrade, companion, friend
ni	no, not
-raq	before, first
ni-raq	not yet
inti	sun
ri-	go
urqu	mountain; male, masculinity; virility (versus čina used in classifying all animals and some plants and inanimate objects in a yin-yang type of classification)

mačula	a great active spirit of a region or mountain(s) (superior to a malku, subordinate to an ačačila)
malku	protector spirit (rules over a smaller domain than a mačula, but greater than a house god)
čawpi	center, middle; between

LESSON SIXTY-FOUR - SUQTA ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Č'ałaspa

1. Tutamanta manaraq inti rikurisaqtin, ačači Kipinanoq tatanwan rirqanku łama kančaman, yana łama hap'iq. 2. Łamata hap'ispa, uk yuraq waskawan čakinta watarqanku. 3. Łama watasqa kaqtin, uk k"učunawan q"ururarqanku. 4. Kipinano tukuy yawarta uk t'uru čuwa hap'irqa. 5. Čaymanta ačači łamaq sunqun sik'irqa; tunquruntawan sik'irqa. 6. Sunquta tunqurutawan ałin rikuspa, ačači Pačakamaman sunqu p"ukurqa. 7. Čaymanta iskayninta rumi patapi čuraspa, yawarniyuq čuwata hap'irqa, yawartari čaqčurqa wasikunaman, pirqakunaman. 8. Čaymanta ruk'ananwan yawarta uyampi ilimpikurqa. 9. Kikinta tukuy runakunaman yawarwan uyankupi ilimpirqa. 10. Čayta tukuspa, sunquta tunqurutawan č'usaq čuwapi čurarqa. 11. Patanman miłu čurarqa. 12. Miłu čuraspa, uk aqa akiła hap'irqa. 13. Čay aqawan čuwata č'aqčurqa, č'ałaspa. 14. Čaymanta pampata č'aqčurqa, č'ałaspa Pačamamapaq. 15. Čaymanta akiłata p"ukurqa, Pačakamapaq č'ałaspa. 16. Čaymanta iskaynin makinwan akiła hap'ispa, tukuy aqa ukyarqa. 17. Akiła ukyay tukuspa, tukuy č'ałarqanku. 18. Č'ałay tukuspa, pay čuwata ninaman čurarqa, sunqu, tunquruntin, miłuntin rup"ačispa—tukuy ima rup"akunankama. 19. Čaymanta uktawan ukyanku. 20. Hina ukyaspa sapa uk Pačamamaman, Pačakamaman č'ałanku. 21. Čaymanta uk hatun minata lawračinku. 22. Čaypi łama ayčapa kankanku. 23. Čay kankata mik"unku. 24. Tukuy p"unčay łama ayčata kankanku. 25. Łama ayča mik"uy tukuspa, tukuy pampapi tiyanku, ninata muyurispa. 26. Tatayasarqaña, ačači paña makin uqarispa, hanaq pača rikučirqa. 27. Q"uyłurkuna rikučispa nirqa: "Tata małkukuna yanapawayčiq; Pačakamaq uyariway. 28. "Tupaq Inkakuna, hanaq pačapi samaspa, yanapawayciq, kay runakunapaq rimanaypaq, kankunaq kawsayniykičiqta, runakunaykičiqta yačačinaypaq. 29. Uk p'unčay rikurinqa, imapačačus uk musuq Tupaq Inka rikurimunqa, kay intiq hałpakunanta uktawan hap'inampaq." 30. Čaymanta pampapi tiyaspa, ačači rimay q"ałarirqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
waska	rope
k"uču-	cut
-na	that with which one ...-s
k"uču-na	knife
yawar	blood
sunqu	heart

sik'i-	pull
-rqa	(past tense)
tunquru	esophagus
č'aqču-	sprinkle, spray
ruk'ana	finger
uya	face
č'usaq	empty
akiła	cup
pampa	floor, earth, ground
Pača-mama	Mother Earth
pača	time
mama	mother
Pača-kama-q	God, Creator of the universe
pača	time
kama	until
pača-kama	eternity
-q	one who is in a state of
ukya-	drink
mina	bonfire
rupa-	burn
-či	(causative suffix transitivizer)
rupa-či-	burn something; make something burn
kanka	roasted meat
kanka-	roast something
hanaq pača	far away time; the heavens, the sky, Heaven
hanaq	far away
pača	time
kay pača	now, this time; the period of mortal existence
muyu	round
-ri	to go
muyu-ri	encircle
-spa	-ing
paña	right
q"uyłur	star
kawsa-	live

LESSON SIXTY-FIVE - SUQTA ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

Manko Qapaq - Ukniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Ačači Ñawpi Inkakunamanta rimaspa nirqa: "Ñawpaqin Tupaq Inka Manko Qapaq sutikurqa." 2. Manko Qapaq warmin Mama Uqłu sutikurqa. 3. Manko Qapaqta Mama Uqłutawan Tata Inti kay hałp'aman kačamurqa. 4. Paykuna Titiqaqa yakumanta rik"urimurqanku. 5. Tata Inti Manko Qapaqman uk quri tukra qurqa. 6. Maypičus kay quri tukra pampapi činkanqa, čaypi łaqta tukuy hałp'amanta k'usku. 7. Hina Manko Qapaq Mama Uqłuntin kay hałp'aman hamurqanku. 8. Manko Qapaq q"arikunata tarpuy yačačirqa; wasi sayačiy yačačirqa; larq'akuna ruway yačačirqa; łink'i manka ruway yačačirqa, tukuy q"ari ruwana yačačirqa. 9. Mama Uqłarí warmikunata wayk'uy yačačirqa;

p'ača away yačačirqa; tukuy warmi ruwana yačačirqa. 10. Hinapi tukuy runakuna yačačispa, Tupaq Inka Manko Qapaq Mama Uqłu Koyawan K'usku łaqtata sayačirqanku. 11. Tata Intiq sutimpi tukuy imata paykuna ruwarqanku. 12. Imaynatačus Tata Inti kamačirqa, hinata. 13. Čaymanta wañuq pačampi kaspa, tata Manko Qapaq čurinta saqirqa, pay Awqi Inka karqa. 14. Tupaq Inka kaspa, Sinč'i Ruqa rutikurqa. 15. Tukuy runakuna waqarqanku Manko Qapaq wañuqtin. 16. Pay ñawpaqiq Intiq čurin kay halp'api karqa. 17. Tukuy runakuna tukuy sunqu Manko Qapaq munakurqanku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
qapaq	rich
ñawpaqin	the first one, the principle one
rima-	narrate, express, tell, relate
Tupaq Inka	Emperor
tupaq	foremost, greatest
Inka	noble, aristocrat
kača	envoy
kača-	send
-mu	away
riku-	see
-ri	(passivizer)
-riku-ri	appear
-mu	(movement towards speaker)
quri	gold
tuqra	staff, bar, stick, baton
činka-	disappear
łaqta	region, territory of a city
k'usku	navel, city, center of a region
K'usku	Cusco
hamu-	come
larq'a	irrigation ditch, canal
łink'i	clay
manka	pot
koya	queen
p'ača	clothes
awa-	weave
wañu-	die
pača	time, hour
waka-	cry
tukuy	whole, entire, all
sunqu	heart
tukuy sunqu	with the whole heart, whole heartily

LESSON SIXTY-SIX - SUQTA ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Sinč'i Ruqa - Iskayniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Manko Qapaq tupaq Inka wañuqtin, mana p'amparqankuču; ayanta čułpayačispa, wakayčarqanku paykunawan kanampaq. 2. Mama Uqłu tapis kikin ruwarqanku. 3. Tupaq Inka Sinč'i Ruqa kałpasapa runa karqa. 4. Pay tatan Ławtun čurakurqa. 5. Čaymanta kurakakunata wakyaspa, paykunata kačarqa Pukina, Kanči, hałp'akunata hap'inankupaq. 6. Kurakakuna Tupaq Inkapaq čay hałp'akunata hap'irqanku. 7. Čaypi yačačikuna saqirqanku Q"iswa runakunaman yačačinankupaq. 8. Tupaq Inka amawtakunatawan kačarqa čay hałp'akunampi Inti riqsinankupaq. 9. Inti riqsičispa, čay musuq hałp'a kurakakunawan purirqanku waq ayłukunaman astawan hałp'a Tupaq Inkapaq hap'inankupaq. 10. Hinata paykuna hap'irqanku Kankałi, Lurukači, Asiłu, Asanqatu, Unasuya Pukara kama čayaspa. 11. Čaypi uk pukara sayačirqanku, Inkakunaq hałp'an čapanampaq. 12. Hina ruwaspa, kurakakuna hatunyačirqanku Inkaq hałp'anta. 13. Sinč'i Ruqaq koyan Mama Qura sutikurqa, Uwqi Inkarí Łuq'i Yupanki sutikurqa. 14. Sinč'i Ruqa ask"a wata runankunawan tiyarqa. 15. Tukuy runakunan ančata payta munarqanku. 16. Pay wañuspa ayanta čułpayarqanku. 17. Čułpayačispa, wakayčarqanku. 18. Mama Quratapis kikin wakayčarqanku. 19. Manko Qapaq hałp'akunanta hatunčasqata Sinč'i Ruqa saqirqa. 20. Wañusparí, Hanaqpačaman ripurqa tatankunawan Inti, Manko Qapaqnintin.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
iskay	two
iskay-niqin	second
p'ampa-	bury, enter
aya	corpse
čułpa	mummy
kikin	same
kałpa	strength, muscularity
-sapa	only
kałpa-sapa	strong, characterized by strength, nothing but strong
sinč'i	strong, hard, tough, valient
Ławtu	Royal Tassel (equivalent to a crown)
čura-	put
-ku	(reflexive, for own benefit)
kuraka	curaca, headman, ruler of a local region (of up to about 10,000 people)
Pukina	(tribal/geographical name)
Kanči	(tribal/geographical name)
kača-	release, send, envoy
riqsi-	know
musuq	new
waq	some
ayłu	community
astawan	more
kama	until, to, up to a place

Unasuyu Pukara	(tribal/geographical name)
una	liquid
suyu	province
pukara	fortress
čapa	sentry
čapa-	guard, act as a sentry
Kankałi	(tribal/geographical name)
Lurukači	(tribal/geographical name)
luru	seed
kači	salt
Asiłu	(tribal/geographical name)
pukara	fortress
Asankatu	(tribal/geographical name)
hatun	big
Hanaqpača	Heaven, the next world
hanaq	far away
pača	time

LESSON SIXTY-SEVEN - SUQTA ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Łuq'i Yupanki - Kinsaniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Sinč'i Ruqa wañuspa, Ławtu čurinman čayarqa. 2. Sinč'i Ruqaq čurinta Łuq'i Yupanki sutičirqanku. 3. Łuq'inču kay Tupaq Inka karqa. 4. Wawa kaspa, mana paña makinta yačačisqaču łank'ačiyta. 5. Łuq'i Yupankiq koyan Mama Kawa sutikurqa. 6. Łuq'i Yupanki tukuy hałp'akunanta pay kikin rikumurqa. 7. Hina hałp'an rikuspa, pay kurakakunata wakyarqa. 8. Kuskupi tukuy kurakakuna tantakurqanku. 9. Čaypi Łuq'i Yupanki tukuy kurakakunawan parlarqa tupa yawrita łuq'i makimpi hap'ispa. 10. "Hatunčasaqku hałp'akunaykuta!" pay nirqa. 11. Hina nispa, iskay nipanta apu sutičirqa, suqta waranqa runakuna waqyaspa. 12. Suqta waranqa awqankunawan Qułasuyuman purirqa. 13. Titiqaqa qučaman čayaspa, čaypi tukuy runakunata hałp'antinta hap'irqanku. 14. Ayaviriman čayaspa, Ayaviri runakunata Inka kamačirqa mana makanaku kanampaq. 15. Kamačispa, pay nirqa: "Tatayku Inti kamačiwayku yačačinaykuta tukuy runakunaman łank'ayta, ałin runa kayta." 16. "Hinapi kosa kanman, qankuna ałłamanta hamunaykičiqta tukuy imapa kasuwanaykičiqta." 17. Ayaviri runakuna asirqanku Inka parlasqanmanta. 18. Tupaq Inka p"inaspa, awkakunawan muyučirqa Ayavirikunata. 19. Hinapi Ayaviri runakunata Łuq'i Yupanki atiparqa. 20. Inka yačačikunanta sakirqa Ayaviri yačačinankupaq, čaymanta K'uskuman Tupaq Inka kutirqa. 21. Čaypi tukuy runa kusisqa karqanku Inkanku atipaq kasqanrayku. 22. K'uskumanta uktawan Tupaq Inka Łuq'i Yupanki awqakunata wakyarqa. 23. Kay kuti isqun waranqa awqakuna wakyarqa. 24. Paykunawan Pawkar Quła hap'irqa, Hatun Qułatawan. 25. Hatun Qułamanta Čukuwitu, Iłavi, Č'ułi, Sipitatawan, hap'irqa. 26. Tukuy hałp'api Inka atiparqa pay kikin runakunanwan rirqa. 27. Čaymanta apukunałata Pakasaman kačarqa. 28. Inqaq čunka runata Čunka Kamayuq q"awaq karqa. 29. Inqaq pačaq runata Pačaq Kamayuq q"awaq karqa. 30. Inqaq waranqa runata Waranqa Kamayuq q"awaq karqa. 31. Waranqa Kamayuqtarí apukuna q"awaq karkanku. 32. Apukunarí Inkata kasuq karqanku. 33. Hina Inka tukuy

runanta ałin q"awaq. 34. Tukuy musuq hałp'akunapi, Inka Intita riqsičirqa; Intiq kamačisqan yačačirqa. 35. Tukuy musuq hałp'akunata ałin łank'ačispa, Łuq'i Yupanki K'uskuman kutirqa. 36. Čurin Awki Inka Mayta Q"apaq, karqa. 37. Łuq'i Yupanki wañuspa, Hanaqpačaman rirqa. 38. Anča runakunan waqarqanku Tupaq Inka wañuqtin. 39. Łuq'i Yupanki ayanta čułpayaspa wakayčarqanku.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
kinsa-niqin	third
łuq'i	left, left side
łuq'anču	left-handed
paña	right side
kikin	same
pay kikin	he himself
riku-	see
-mu	go to
tanta-	gather
tupaq	royal
Tupaq Inka	Emperor
Tupaq Yawri	Royal Sceptor
yawri	thick or large needle
apu	general, principle
awqa	soldier, man of war; fighter; enemy
Ayaviri	(tribal name)
kasu-	obey
muyri	round, circular; circle
muyu-	surround, encircle
atipa-	win
ati-paq	victorious; winner
saqi-	leave
kuti-	return, reflect
Pawkar Quła	(tribal name)
Hatun Quła	(tribal name)
sama-	relax
čunka	ten
pačaq	hundred
waranqa	thousand
kama-	
yuq	one who ...-s, one who is in ...

LESSON SIXTY-EIGHT - SUQTA ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Mayta Qapaq - Tawaqniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Łuq'i Yupankiq čurin Awqi Inka Mayta Qapaq karqa. 2. Tatan wañuqtin Ławtu Tupaq Yawrintin payman čayarqa. 3. Tukuy hałp'akunata kay Tupaq

Inka rikumurqa. 4. Kay Inkaq ñawpa tatakunanku kinsa ačurapi tukuy hałp'ata ačurarqanku. 5. Uk ačura Intipaq, uk ačura Tupaq Inkapaq, uktaq runakunapaq. 6. Runakunaq hałp'a ačuramanta, sapa runaman čayačirqanku, karipis, warmipis, wawapis kaqtin. 7. Kikin musuq hałp'a ačuraspa, Tupaq Inka Mayta Qapaq K'uskuman kutirqa. 8. Čaypi kurakakunata wakyaspa, čunka iskayniyuq waranqa runakuna tantačirqa. 9. Tukuy runakunawan Titiqaqaq mayunman purirqa. 10. Čay mayupi, wampukunata ruwarqanku. 11. Wampukunata totoramanta ruwarqanku; wampukuna ałin tuytuq kanku. 12. Wampukunawan tukuy runakunanta čimpaman apačirqa. 13. Čaymanta tukuy čayta purispa Tiwanakuman čayarqa. 14. Tiwanakupi uk ñawpa łaqta tarirqa. 15. Čay łaqtapi ulikunała karqa. 16. Wakin runakuna mančarirqanku, čay Tiwanaku rikuspa. 17. Čaypi hatun wasikuna rumimanta ruwasqa karqanku. 18. Wakin rumi runaq kikin ruwasqa karqanku. 19. "Kay łaqta wiłk'a," Tupaq Inka nirqa. 20. Tiwanakumanta Hatun Pakasa łaqtata hap'irqa. 21. Čaymantarí Kaqyaviri, Kawkikura, Małuma hałp'akunata hap'irqa. 22. Čaymanta Tupaq Inka Mayta Qapaq K'uskuman kutirqa. 23. Manaraq kutispa, sakin apukunata kačarqa purinankuta rit'isqa urqukunata patanta Kučuna łaqtakama. 24. Čayta hap'ispa, apukuna Tupaq Inkaman runakuna mañarqanku, čay hałp'a łaqtačakunapaq. 25. Čay musuq łaqtakunata Kučuna sutičirqanku uktataq Muqiwa. 26. Hinata kay Inka Qułasuyu saqirqa. 27. Q"ipa watakunapi, kay kikin Tupaq Inka Larikaqta hap'irqa, čaymanta Sankawan łaqtatawan. 28. Quła runakunarí tantakusarqanku Wayču mayupi. 29. Čaypi Inkaq runakunawan tinkurqanku, mana munaspa Inka kasuyta. 30. Tupaq Inka čaypača suyarqa. 31. Mana payta kasuspa, Qułakuna (Aymarakuna) awkanaku q"ałarirqanku. 32. Tukuy čay p'unčay awkanakurqanku. 33. Čay p'unčay suqta waranqa Qułakuna wañurqanku. 34. Inkaq runakunamantarí p"isqa pača wañurqanku. 35. Čay awkanaku yačaspa, tukuy Quła runakuna Inkaman rasurqanku. 36. Mančaywan Kalamarqamanta, Karakolumanta' Tupaq Inka Mayta Qapaqman kurakakunanku hamurqanku. 37. Čaymanta Tupaq Inka Karakatuman purirqa Čuki Apu tawan q"ipanta hap'irqa. 38. Kay musuq hałp'akunaman runakuna łaqtačakunankupaq apačimurqa, čaymanta K'uskuman kutirqa. 39. K'uskupi samaspa Tupaq Inka Kuntisuynman munarqa runakunan apayta. 40. Čaypaq uk totoro čaka ruwačirqa Apurimaq mayupi. 41. Čayta rikuspa ask"a runa Inkaqpaman hamurqanku. 42. Hinapi Kuntisuyuta Inka hap'irqa Ariqipa kama. 43. Čaymanta K'uskuman kutirqa. 44. Mayta Kapaq Koyan Mama Kuka sutikurqa. 45. Wañuspa Auqi Inka saqirqa Kapaq Yupankita.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
tawaniqin	fourth
ñawpa	ancient; former
ñawpa tata	forefather, forebear, predecessor
ačura	ration, portion
ačura-	divide, distribute
wampu	boat
totora	reed
tuytu-	float
tuytu-q	floating
Tiwanaku	Tihuanacu, ancient ruins in the Bolivian Altiplano
uli	ruins

manča-	be afraid, be scared
manča-y	to be afraid; horribly, terribly (general argumentative); fright
wiłk'a	sacred, holy
kikin	same
kiki-ła	just the same
kiki-ła-n-ta-taq	in the same manner
Hatun Pakasa	Large Pakasa (tribal/geographical name)
Kaqyaviri	Caquieviri (tribal name)
Kawkikura	(tribal name)
Małuma	(tribal name)
Kučuna	(tribal name); wedge, ridge (of a mountain range)
Muqiwa	(tribal name)
Larikaqa	(tribal name)
Sankawan	(tribal name)
mana	no, not
mana-raq	not yet
rit'i	snow
-sqa	-ed
urqu	mountain; male
łaqta	town
-ča	build, make
Wayču	(name of river next to city of Achacachi in the province of Omasuryu, La Paz, Bolivia)
awqa	soldier, enemy, fighter
awqa-naku	battle
q"ałari-	start, begin
Kalamarka	(tribal name)
Karakołu	(tribal name)
Karakatu	(tribal name)
Čuki Apu	(provincial name, meaning Principal Lance, the place of present-day La Paz)
čaka	bridge
Apurimaq	(name of river)
Ariqipa	Arequipa, Peru

LESSON SIXTY-NINE - SUQTA ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Qapaq Yupanki - P"isqaniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Mayta Qapaq wañuspa, Awki Inkaman Qapaq Yupanki Ławtu Tupaq Yawrintin čayarqa. 2. Kay Tupaq Inka tukuy hałp'akunata rikumurqa tukuyta rikuspa K'uskuman kutirqa. 3. Čaypi apukunata, kurakakunatawa wakyačirqa. 4. Runata tanta čispa, Kuntisuyuman purirqa, čay hałp'akuna hap'inampaq. 5. Čaypi uk astawan hatun čaka ruwačirqa Apurimaq mayupi. 6. Čaymanta Aymarakunaq hałp'ankuta hap'imurqa qančis waranqa awqakunawan. 7. Čaymanta Awki Titu apu sitičispa, Q"išwakunaq hałp'anman kačarqa, čay hałp'akunata hap'inampaq. 8. Apu Titu Qučapampaman rirqa. 9. Čaypi Qučapampa kuraka tukuy

hałp'anta Inkaman qupurqa. 10. Q"ipan watapi Tupaq Inka Qapaq Yupanki Qułasuyuman pay kikin purirqa mančay ask"a runakunawan. 11. Pay Čuki Apu rispa, Pariykamaman čayarqa. 12. Čaymanta Tapaqri, Mača, Qučapampa, Čayantatawan hap'irqa. 13. Tukuy čay hałp'akunata hap'ispa, Tupaq Inka Qapaq Yupanki Čayantapi samarqa. 14. Čayantamanta Tupaq Inka Qapaq Yupanki Tutura, Qayara, Čaki, Čamuru, Sakaka hap'imurqa. 15. Čakimanta Čamuruman rinankupaq, uk hatun mayukunata uruyapi čimpačarqanku. 16. Kayarq hałp'akunapi Qapaq Yupanki kinsa wata samarqa, čaymantaraq K'uskuman kutirqa. 17. K'uskumanta mitimaqkunata kay hałp'akunaman kačarqa. 18. K'uskupi ačačiña kaspa, Qapaq Yupanki wañurqa. 19. Tukuy runakuna tukuy łaqtakunapi wakarqanku čay Tupaq Inkata. 20. Qapaq Yupanki Koyan Mama Kuriłpay karqa. 21. Iskaynin ayankunata čułpayačispa, Inkakuna wakayčarqanku. 22. Kay Tupaq Inkapuni k'ača karqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
pisqaniqin	fifth
Paria	(tribal name)
Tapaqri	(tribal name)
Mača	(tribal name)
Quča-pampa	(tribal name)
Čayanta	(tribal name)
uruya	a hanging cable basket used to cross a gorge or river
sama-	rest
Tutura	(tribal name)
Kayara	(tribal name)
Čaki	(tribal name)
Čamuru	(tribal name)
Sakaka	(tribal name)
čaymanta	after, afterwards
-raq	only
mitimaq	colonizer
aya	corpse
čułpa	mummy
-ya	turn into, become
wakayča-	keep
Inka	Inka
-puni	only him, above all
k'ača	good, gentle, soft-hearted, nice

LESSON SEVENTY - QANČIS ČUNKA

Inka Ruqa - Suqtaniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Qapaq Yupanki wañuspa, Ławtu Tupaq Yawrintin čurin Awki Ruqaman čayarqa. 2. Kay Tupaq Inka iskay wata kuraqta łaqtakunata rikumurqa. 3.

K'uskuman kutispa, apukunata wakyarqa, iskay čunka waranqa awqakuna tantanankupaq. 4. Tukuy čay awqakumawan Činčasuya purirqa. 5. Čaypi Čankakunaq hałp'anta hap'irqa. 6. Tupaq Inka Ruqa mančay p"inarqa, kay Čankakuna wawakunanku wañučinku, nispa. 7. Čayrayku Čankakuna sunqunkupi Inkakunata čiqniq kanku. 8. Čaymanta čurinta Awki Inka Yawar Wakaqta apu hina kačarqa Antisuyu čunka P'isqayuq waranqa runakunawan. 9. Awki Inka Yawar Wakaq tukurqa Antisuyu hap'iyta. 10. Čayta tukuspa, K'uskuman kutirqa. 11. Tupaq Inka Ruqa tukuspa, Tukuy Antisuyuta Kuntisuyutawan hap'iyta, K'uskupi samarqa wakin watata. 12. Čay watakuna q"ipanata awqakuna tantačirqa, apukuna sutičirqa; tukuy ima wakičispa, kinsa čunka waranqa awqakunanta yuparqa. 13. Hinapi suqta apukuna sutičirqa. 14. Sapa apu P'isqa waranqa awqayaq. 15. Tukuy čay runakunawan Qułasuyuman rirqa. 16. Čaypi Misk'i, Sakaka, Mačaka, Karakara hałp'akunata hap'irqa Čuki Čaka kama. 17. Čaymanta K'uskuman kutirqa. 18. Tupaq Inka Ruqa K'uskumanta tukuy hałp'ankunaman yačačikunata kačarqa, amawta kunatawan. 19. Ask"a yačay wasikunata sayačirqa tukuy runakunan uk parlay parlankupaq Intitawan riqsinankupaq. 20. Tukuy łaqtakunapi larq'akunata ruwačirqa ałinta hałp'akunata karpanankupaq. 21. Tupaq Inka Ruqa wañuspa tukuy runakuna waqarqanku pačankuta łik'ispa. 22. Paypuni kapaq karqa, nispa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
suqtaniqin	sixth
kuraq	older, greater, bigger
Čanka	(tribal name)
čiqni-	hate
-q	the one who ...
tukuy	all
tuku-	end
wakiči-	prepare
simi	mouth, language
runa simi	the common language, the language of the people, the Quechua language
parlay	language
parla-	speak
riqsi-	to know
larq'a	irrigation ditch
łik'i-	tear
pay	he
pay-puni	he alone, he above all
kapaq	rich, wealthy, great

LESSON SEVENTY-ONE - QANČIS ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Yawar Wakaq - Qančisniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Tupaq Inka Ruqa wañuspa, Ławtu Tupaq Yawrintin Awki Yawar Wakaqman čayarqa. 2. Kay Tupaq Inka pakariqtin, maman wačasaqtin, yawar wakasqa. 3. Čayrayku tukuy runakuna mančarisqa karqanku. 4. Ima saqrapis hap'inqa nispa. 5. Layqasqačus wakin tapukuq kanku. 6. Čayrayku kay Tupaq Inka Yawar Wakaq mančalikarqa. 7. Mana pay munarqaču awqakuna uqariyta musuq hałp'akuna hap'inampaq. 8. Pay kinsa kuti tukuy hałp'akunanta rikumurqa. 9. Mana q'iwa sutičinankupaq apukuna wakyarqa iskay čunka waranqa runa tantačispa. 10. Apu Mayta Atakamaman kačarqa. 11. Apu Mayta čay hałp'a hap'ispa kutikurqa. 12. Hinapi Tupaq Inka Yawar Wakaq karinčakurqa. 13. Q"arinčakuspa apu Mayta kačarqa Qułasuyuman Karanka, Ułaka, Łip"i, Čiča, Ampara hałp'akuna hapinampaq. 14. Kay Tupaq Inka Yawar Wakaq uk hatun p"utiywan karqa. 15. Awki, kuraq čurin uk saqra karqa. 16. Mana hayk'aq uk Tupaq Inka saqra karkaču; tukuy k'ača Inkakuna karqanku. 17. Awki mana imapi tatanta uyariqču. 18. Hina mana awqi uyariqtin, K'uskumanta tatan Inka Yawar Wakaq kuraq čurinta karkurqa. 19. Hinarayku kay awki Intiq łaman mičispa kawsaq. 20. Łama Mičiq Awki sutičiq karqanku. 21. Hina kay awki kinsa wata kawsarqa Čitapi. 22. Uk p'unčay Łama Mičiq Awki K'uskuman hamurqa, tatan rikuq. 23. Tatan yačaspa K'uskuman kutimusqanta mančay p"inarqa. 24. Awki tatanta parlaspa nirqa: "Čitapi łama mičisaqtiy uk Inka rik"uriwan." 25. "Pay niwan: 'Ñuqa Wiraquča Inka kani, Intiq čurin tatayku hina.'" 26. "Inti kamačiwan tataykita ninaykita kayta: Tukuy Čankas Kuntisuyupi uqarikusanku.'" 27. "Hamuq risanku K'uskuman, awqanakupi kay łaqta hap'inankupaq." 28. "Apukunata wakyananta, runatawan tantananta tataykita niy." 29. Tupaq Inka Yawar Wakaq mančali kaspa, awki čurin čiqnikuspa, mana kasurkaču. 30. Wasinmanta karqurqa. 31. Awki tatanman kaytawan nirqa: "Čay rik"uriq Inka Wiraquča hatun sunk"akunayuq, unkurí hatun čakinkama; uyanrí yuraq; hina karqa." 32. Tatan p"inaspa, uktawan awki čurinta karqurqa. 33. Tukuy ačačikuna mančarisqa karqanku awki nisqanmanta. 34. Kinsa kiła q"ipanta Čankakuna uqarikurqanku čaqwapi. 35. Čayta yačaspa, Tupaq Inka Yawar Wakaq kaspa, Qułasuyuman ayqisarqa. 36. Łama Mičiq Awkita Čankakunamanta wiłarqanku Čitapi.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
qančis-niqin	seventh
pakari-	be born
wača-	give birth
yawar	blood
layqa	sorcerer
layqa-sqa	bewitched
ima	what, any
ima saqrapis	what evil
mančali	coward; shy, bashful, afraid
uqari-	take up, pick up, raise up
q'iwa	coward, miser; effeminate
Atakama	(tribal name)

q"ari	man
q"ari-n-ča-ku-	take courage
Karanka	(tribal name)
Ułaka	(tribal name)
Łipi	(tribal name)
Čiča	(tribal name)
Ampara	(tribal name)
p"utiy	sorrow
hayk'aq	when
mana hayk'aq	never
k'ača	pretty, good, lovely, nice
k'ami-	educate, scold, counsel
karqu-	cast out, throw out
łama	llama
miči-	herd
awki	prince
kawsa-	exist, live
Čita	orphan animal; (place name)
sunk"a	beard
unku	tunic, woven shirt of the Incas

LESSON SEVENTY-TWO - QANČIS ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Yawar Wakaq - Qančisniqin Tupaq Inka

(II)

1. Tatan ayqisqantawan awkita wiłarqanku. 2. Čayta yačaspa, Wiraquča Awki (hinataña runakuna sutičirqanku) tatanta kamačirqa mana ayqinanta: "Ñuqa risaq čankakunata harqaq," nispa. 3. Runata uskayta tantačispa, uskayta čunka waranqa awqata uqarirqa. 4. Paykunawan Čankakuna hark'aq rirqa. 5. Paykunawan tinkuspa, uk p'unčay hunt'a hap'inakurqanku, awqanakupi. 6. Čay awqanakupi Inti rumikunata sačakunatawan runaman kutičisqa awki yanapankupaq. 7. Čay p'unčaypi kinsa čunka waranqa runa wañurqanku; pusaq waranqa Inka, iskay čunka iskayniyuq waranqa Čanka. 8. Čankakuna atipaspa, K'uskuman awki kutirqa. 9. Čaypi Qurikančapi Intiman wiłarqa atipasqanta. 10. Tatan yurarispa, qaqapi uk hatun wasi ruwačirqa. 11. Čay wasipi tatanta hap'irqa wañunankama, mančali kasqanrayku. 12. Manaraq tatan wañuqtin, pay Ławtu hap'irqa Tupaq Yawritawan. 13. Hinapi kay Tupaq Inka tatanta wisq'arqa. 14. Yawar Wakaq Koyan Mama Č'iqya karqa. 15. Yawar Wakaq wañuqtin ni pipis wakarqaču. 16. Awki Inka nisqanrayku tata Wiraquča sunkakunayuq kasqanta, Españolesta Wiraquča sutičirqanku, "Intiq wawakuna," nispa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
hark'a-	stop, block
usqay	fast
atipa-	win

yupa-	count, number
yuya-	think, remember
wisq'a-	shut up, confine, imprison, jail
Españoles	the Spaniards (from Spanish)

LESSON SEVENTY-THREE - QANČIS ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Wiraquča - Pusaqniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Tukuy kurakakuna hamurqanku Tupaq Inka Wiraquča ñawpaqimpi qunquriq. 2. Kurakakunaq čawpimpi Tuqma kurakakunapis hamurqanku. 3. Paykuna Tupaq Inkaman wiłarqanku Čiłi łaqtamanta. 4. Tukuy kawsayninta kay Tupaq Inka łaqtakunata rikurqa. 5. Ñankuna ruwačispa, larq'akuna wirqučispa, hatun wasikuna sayačispa, Intipaq, Wiraquča, Pačakamapaq. 6. Tukuy łaqtakunaman amawtakunata kačarqa, yačačikunata kačarqa, runakuna yačačinankupaq. 7. Tukuy runakunata tukuy łaqtakunapi yupačirqa. 8. Tukuy uywakunata—łamakunata, ałpakakunata—yupačirqa. 9. Tampukunata tukuy ñankunapi sayačirqa. 10. Hinata kay Tupaq Inka ačačikama kawsarqa tukuy runakunamanta munasqa. 11. Tupaq Inka Wiraquča quyan Mama Runtu sutikurqa, yuraq uya kasqanrayku. 12. Wiraqučaq čurin awki Titu Manko Kapaq sutikurqa. 13. Tatan, Tupaq Inka Wiraquča, wañusaqtin, awkita kamačirqa Pačakuti sutikunanta Tupaq Inka kutirispa. 14. Manaraq wañuspa, Tupaq Inka Wiraquča Inkakunata mančaričirqa nispa: "Tawantinsuyu tukukunqa." 15. "Tukuy Inkakuna činkanqanku." 16. "Waq runakuna kay łaqtaman hamunqanku." 17. "Paykuna yuraq uya, sunk"asqa kanqanku." 18. Q"ipa watakunapi Tupaq Inka Wiraquča wañurqa. 19. Tukuy runakuna tukuy Tawantinsuyu wakarqanku. 20. Awki Titu Manko Kapaq Ławtu hap'irqa, Pačakuti sutikuspa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
pusaq-niqin	eighth
ñawpaqin	before
qunquri-	kneel
čawpi	center, middle
Tuqma	Tucuman, Argentina
Čiłi	Chile
tampu	storehouse
urqu-	pull out, extract, create
Tawantinsuyu	The Inca Empire (literally: All four provinces together, the Empire was divided into North, South, East and West provinces)
tawa	four
-ntin	all ... together
-suyu	province
tupu	a measure, a unit
tupu-	measure
runtu	egg

LESSON SEVENTY-FOUR - QANČIS ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Pačakuti - Isqunniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Tatampuni kay Inkata kamačirqa Pačakuti sutikunanta. 2. Inka kaspa, kinsa wata hunt'a hałp'akunata rikumurqa. 3. Čaymanta kutimuspa apukunata wakyačispa, runakuna tantačirqa. 4. Kinsa čunka waranqa runa tantačispa, sułk'a wawqinta, awki Qapaq Yupanki, apu sutičirqa, Činčasuyu hap'inankupaq. 5. Manaraq Pačakuti Činčasuyuman rispa, pananwan tantakurqa. 6. Koya panan sumaqpuni k'ača karqa. 7. Čayta ruwaspa Tupaq Inka runakunanwan Činčasuyuman rirqa. 8. Apu Tupaq Yupanki Wamank'uču hap'irqa, Kaqamarkatawan. 9. Čaymanta q'uñi hałp'akunaman urakaspa, apu awki Ika, P"isqu, Činčatawan hap'ičirqa. 10. Kaykunata yaparqa Inka hap'iyninman. 11. Kay činča łaqtapi, yunka runakuna tiyaq karqanku. 12. Q"ipanta Tupaq Inka Pačakuti čurin kačarqa Čimuman; čayta awki Inka hap'irqa. 13. Awki, Čimu hap'inampaq, kinsa wata čay awqanakupi karqa. 14. Čimu hap'isaqtinku Tupaq Inka Pačakuti K'uskułapina karqa. 15. Yačay wasikuna sayačirqa, tukuy łaqtakunapi. 16. Akłay wasikuna sayačirqa. 17. Tampukuna sayačirqa. 18. Hatun ñankuna ruwačirqa. 19. Hina hałp'anta łank'aspa, tukuy runakuna yanapaspa, Tupaq Inka Pačakuti kasarqa wañunankama. 20. Pačakuti tukuypi tawa pačaq čunkayuq wawakuna sakirqa. 21. Pačakutiq koyan Anawarqi sutikurqa. 22. Tupaq Inka Pačakuti wañuspa, awki čurin sakirqa. 23. Pay Inka Yupanki sutikurqa. 24. Pačakuti sumaq amawta karqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
isqun-niqin	ninth
wawqi	brother (of a male)
pana	sister (of a male)
tanta-	gather, get together
tanta-ku	marry
sułk'a	younger
ñaña	sister (of a female)
tora	(brother (of a female)
Wamank'uču	(tribal name)
Kaqamarka	(tribal name)
q'uñi	hot
Ika	(tribal name)
P"isqu	(tribal name)
činča	north
Činča	(tribal name)
yapa-	add
yapa	tip, something extra
Yunka	(people of the tropics)
čuri	son
Čimu	(tribal name, now the city Triyillo, Peru)
yača-	learn
yača-y wasi	school

akła-	choose
akła-y wasi	nunnery, convent (literally: house of the chosen ones)
tampu	warehouse, storehouse, inn, post, hotel

LESSON SEVENTY-FIVE - QANČIS ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

Inka Yupanki - Čunkaniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Pačakuti wañuspa, Ławtu Awki Inka Yupankiman čayarqa. 2. Kay Inka uk sinč'i karqa. 3. Tupaq Inka kaspa, tukuy hałp'akunata rikumurqa, tatan kikin, ačačin kikin. 4. Hałp'akunan tukuy rikuspa, K'uskuman kutirqa. 5. Čaypi apukunata wakyaspa, runakuna tantačirqa. 6. Čunka waranqa runa Musuman kačarqa. 7. Musu q'uñi łaqta. 8. Ask"a runakuna wañurqanku unquywan. 9. Waranqa runałaña Musuman čayarqanku. 10. Čay łaqtata Inkapaq hap'ispa, Musumanta Kaławaya hałp'aniqta wakin K'uskuman kutimurqanku. 11. Q"ipanta Čiriwañuq hałp'aman runakuna kačarqa, Čuki-Čakaniqta. 12. Čaypi mana runakunata tarirkaču. 13. Hinapi čayta sayačirqa. 14. Q"ipanta runakunanta Čiłiman kačarqa. 15. Čiłita suqta watata runakunan awqanarqanku. 16. Čaypi runakunan sayačirqa Mawłi mayupi. 17. Čiłimanta kutičispa, K'uskupi samarqa. 18. K'uskupi, Saqsawaman Pukara łank'ačirqa. 19. Hina K'uskupi łank'aspa, unqurqa. 20. Čay unquywan wañurqa. 21. Wañuspa awki čurin Tupaq Inka kutirqa. 22. Tupaq Yupanki sutikurqa. 23. Inka Yupankiq koyan Čimpu Qułu sutikurqa. 24. Kay Tupaq Inka Q"iswata yačačirqa tukuy Tawantinsuyu. 25. Čaypaq amawtakunata yačačikunatawan tukuy łaqtaman kačarqa. 26. Yačay wasikunata tukuy łaqtapi sayačirqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
čunka-niqin	tenth
ačači	grandfather, old man
Musu	(tribal name, Moxus, Bolivia)
Čiriwañuq	(tribes of the Chaco)
čiri	cold
wañu-	die
-q	those who
čiri-wañu-q	those who freeze to death
Čuki-Čaka	Sucre, Bolivia
čuki	lance, spear
čaka	bridge
saya-	stand, stand up
Čiłi	Chile
awqa	soldier, enemy, fighter
-na	(noun formative)
awqa-na-	battle (noun or verb)
Mawłi	Maule River, Chile

mayu	river
sama-	rest
saqsawaman	Sacsuwaman (an Inca fortress at Cuzco, Peru)
pukara	fortress
čay	that
-paq	for

LESSON SEVENTY-SIX - QANČIS ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Tupaq Yupanki - Čunka Ukniyuqniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Tatan wañuspa, Tupaq Yupanki tukuy hałp'akunanta rikumurqa. 2. Hałp'akunan rikuspa, tawa wata usučirqa. 3. Q"ispan watata apukuna tantačispa, tawa čunka waranqa runa tantarqa. 4. Čay runakunawan awqa hałp'akunaman purirqa. 5. Paykunawan ask"a hałp'akunata hap'irqa. 6. Kañariqkuna hałp'akunata hap'irqa. 7. Čay Kañaripi tukuy wawakunata umankunata p'altačaq kanku. 8. Čay runakunata p'alta uma Inkakuna sutičirqanku. 9. Kay Kañarikunata Rupaq Inka kikin tukuy imata yačačirqa. 10. Čaypaq K'uskumanta amawtakunata, yarawikunata, yačačikunatawan apačimurqa. 11. Kañari hałp'amanta, Tupaq Inka Kitukama rirqa. 12. Kitukunaq hałp'aman rinampaq awki čurin Wayna Qapaq wakyačirqa, kuska Kituman rinankupaq. 13. Čaymanta saykuspa, K'uskuman kutipurqa. 14. Wayna Qapaq sapan sakirqa Kitu hap'inampaq. 15. Kitumanta Pastuman Utawałuman kay Awki Wayna Qapaq purirqa. 16. Tukuy čayta tukuspa, Wayna Qapaq K'uskuman kutirqa, tatanman rimaq ruwasqamanta. 17. Čaymanta Tupaq Inka awqanaku sayačirqa, samayta munaspa. 18. Hinapi unquspa, Tupaq Yupanki wañurqa awki čurin Wayna Qapaq Tawantinsuyu saqispa. 19. Tupaq Yupankiq wawakunan iskay pačaq karqanku. 20. Tupaq Yupankiq koyan Mama Uqłu sutičirqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
čunka ukniyuqniqin	eleventh
usu-	spend, waste
awqa	enemy, soldier, fighter, man of war
p'alta	flat
-ča	make
-q	used to
uma	head
Kañari	(tribal name)
Kitu	Quito, Ecuador
Pastu	(tribal name, located in Ecuador)
Utawału	(tribal name, located in Ecuador)
yarawiku	poet, playwright, musician
amawta	philosopher, learned man
yačači	teacher
kama	until

kuska	together, half, equally
sayk'u-	get tired
rima-	tell, chat, inform

LESSON SEVENTY-SEVEN - QANČIS ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Wayna Qapaq - Čunka Iskayniyuqniqin Tupaq Inka

(I)

1. Tatan kawsasaqtin kinsa paławan Awki Wayna Qapaq tanta kurqa. 2. Ñawpaqin pała Piłqu Waka sutikurqa. 3. Mana payta čičuyarqaču. 4. Hinapi, Piłqu Wakaq sułk'anwan tantakurqa. 5. Pay Rawa Uqłu sutikurqa. 6. Iskaynin panunkunan karqanku. 7. Ičapis mana Rawa Uqłutapis čičuyananmanta mančurispa ipampa wawanwan tantakurqa. 8. Pay Mama Runtu sutikurqa. 9. Kay Mama Runtu Awki Tupaq Amuru paqarirqa. 10. Rawa Ułumanta Awki Waskar paqarirqa. 11. Mama Runtumanta Awki Manko Inka paqarirqa. 12. Tatan wañuqtin, Wayna Qapaqman Ławtu čayarqa. 13. Tatan p'ampay tukuspa, Wayna Qapaq tukuy hałp'akunanta rirqa rikuq. 14. Hałp'anta rikusaqtin časkikuna Tupaq Inkata, wiłarqanku Awki Inti Kusi Wałpa paqarisqanta. 15. Čayta yačaspa, Wayna Qapaq usqayta K'uskuman, kutirqa. 16. Čay hina suyasqa awkipaq, Wayna Qapaq munarqa uk mančay hatun raymi ruwayta, čukča rutuy raymimpaq. 17. Čay čukča rutuypi, suti wawakunata čuranku nunumanta č'akičispa. 18. Čurinta riqsispa, Wayna Qapaq, Čukča rutuy pačapaq uk quri waska kamačirqa. 19. Tukuy apu Inkakuna waska hap'ispa, tusunampaq čay pačapi. 20. Čayta kamačispa, hałp'akunanta rirqa muyuq. 21. Čaymanta kutimurqa čukča rutuy pačapaq. 22. Čay pačapi tukuy Inkakuna čay quri wask"awan tusurqanku. 23. Čayrayku kay awkita Waskar čay pača sutičirqanku. 24. Čay raymi tukuspa, Tupaq Inka Wayna Qapaq apukunata wakyarqa runakuna tantanankupaq. 25. Čay runakunawan, Tumpis hap'imurqa. 26. Čaymanta ask"a hałp'akunatawan hap'irqa. 27. Čay awqanakupi kaspa, uk Kitu nustawan tantakurqa. 28. Paymanta Atawałpa pakarirqa. 29. Čay awqakunapiraq purisaqtin časkikuna wiłarqanku Pała Piłqu Waka Awki paqansqanta. 30. Kay Awkiq sutin ninakuyuči karqa. 31. Awki Nina Kuyučiq panan Pała Piłqu Nina karqa. 32. Atawałpata tukuy sunqu Wayna Qapaq munakurqa. 33. Payta tukuy Tawantinsuyu puričirqa. 34. Awqakunawan uywakurqa huč'uymanta pača, tukuy imata tatanmanta yačakuspa. 35. Masinkuna Kiskis, Čalkučina sutikirqanku. 36. Q"ipanta kay masinku apukunan karqanku. 37. Wayna Qapaq mančay ask"a musuq hałp'ata hap'irqa Tawantinsuyupaq. 38. Tukuynin Tupaq Inkamanta paypuni hatun karqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
čunka iskayniyuqniqin	twelfth
kawsa-	exist, live
pała	royal princess

čiču	pregnant
-ya	make, become
sułk'a	younger
ususi	daughter
paqari-	be born
p'ampa-	bury
časki	messenger
inti	sun
kusi	happiness
wałpa	chicken, poultry
suya-	wait
manča-	fear, be afraid
mančay	fright
čukča	hair
ray-mi	celebration
kutu-	shear
ñuñu	teat
riqsi-	know
quri	gold
waska	rope
tusu-	dance
muyuq	around
pača	time
Tumpis	(tribal name)
Kitu	(tribal name)
ñusta	foreign princess
uywa-	raise
č'aki-	dry

LESSON SEVENTY-EIGHT - QANČIS ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Wayna Qapaq - Čunka Iskayniyuqniqin Tupaq Inka

(II)

1. Q"ipa watakunapi, Wayna Qapaq Qułasuyuta purispa, Tiwanakuman čayarqa.
2. Čaypi samarqa Inti Raymikama. 3. Inti Raymiq p'unčay haqč'irikuna
Tiwanakupi titi suručispa rimariq kanku. 4. Tiwanakuq apu haqč'iri Tupaq
Inkaman rimarqa nispa: "Hałp'akunaykita iskaypi ačuranki." 5. Q"ipantaq
Tawantinsuyu tukukunqa. 6. Mana Wayna Qapaq haqč'iri kasurqaču. 7.
Čunka p"isqayuq wata q"ipata Kitupi kaspa, Awki Waskarta K'uskumanta
wakyačirqa. 8. Tukuy apukunaq ñawpaqimpi Awki Waskarta nirqa: "Kay Kitu
łaqtapi apu kuraka čuriy Atawałpa kanqa." 9. Pay wawqiyki hina tukuy
imapi yanapasunqa. 10. Q"ipa watapi Wayna Qapaq Kitupi samarqa. 11.
Čaypi kaspa, payta wiłarqanku uk mana riqsisqa laya runakuna hamusqankuta
uk wampupi. "Čay runakuna sunk"akunayuq kanku Wiraquča," hina nispa. 12.
Čayta yačaspa, Wayna Qapaq mančarirqa. 13. Haqč'irikunata wakyaspa,
čay mana riqsisqa runakunamanta tapurqa. 14. Haqč'irikuna payta nirqanku:
"Čay runakuna. Tawantinsuyu hap'iq hamusanku." 15. Mančay Wayna

Qapaq mančarirqa, čayta uyarispa. 16. Čay kutimanta pača Wayna Qapaq unquli kutirqa. 17. Hinata pusaq watatawan kawsarqa. 18. Wañunampaq kaspa, amawtakunata wakyarqa apukunatawan. 19. Paykunaman hinata parlarqa: "Tiwanakupi kaspa, uk Inti Raymipi uk haqč'iri niwarqa, 'Tawantinsuyu ačuranki,' nispa." 20. "Mana ñuqa kasurqaniču." 21. "Q"ipanta sunkuy Atawałpa manakuspa, kay łaqtakunaykuta ačuračiwarqa." 22. "Čaymanta munani yačanaykičiqta kayta: Qurikančapi wiłaq umuta, Sinč'i Ruqa Tupaq Inka kasaqtin, Inti tatayku nirqa: 'Čunka iskayniyuqła Tupaq Inka kanqanku.'" 23. "'Q"ipanta, yawar tukuy Inkakunata, mayupi hina, činkačinqa.'" 24. "Kayta wiłaq umu ñuqantin yačayku." 25. "Q"ipawatata tatayku Wiraquča kikin awkiman kuku rik"urispa, hinata wiłarqa: 'Ñuqa hina sunk"asapa, mana hayk'aq rikusqa, runakuna Tawantinsuyuman čayanqanku, tukuy kay hałp'ata hap'inankupaq.'" 26. "'Paykuna čayaqtinku tukuy imapi kasunkičiq.'" 27. "Manaqa ičapis tatayku Wiraquča p"iñakunman." 28. Wañukapuspaña, Wayna Qapaq kayta kamačirqa: "Awki Nina Kuyuči Tupaq Inka kačun, paypuni Tupaq Awki." 29. "Sunquyta munani kay Kitupi p'ampanakuta; čaymanta K'uskuman apawačunku." 30. Hina nispa, Wayna Qapaq wañurqa, iskay Inkakunata saqispa. 31. Čay kikin kiłapi, Ninan Kuyuči wañurqa. 32. Awki Waskar K'uskupi karqa. 33. Awki Atawałpataq Kitupi, karqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
haqč'iri	fortune teller, diviner
titi	lead
suru-	drip
-či	make, cause (causative suffix)
-spa	-ing
hamu-	come
-q	one who
kawsa-	live
kawsay	life
ačura-	divide
kasu-	obey
kuraka	curaca, lord of vassals, chief, local overlord of a region of the Empire
wawqi	brother (of a man)
pača	time
unqu-	be sick
-li	(adjective formative)
wiła-	tell
-q	one who
umu	priest
wiła-q umu	high priest, prophesying priest, oracle
činka-	disappear
kuku	ghost, soul
sunk"a	beard
-sapa	all, nothing but
sunk"a-sapa	bearded

mana	not
-qa	(topic marker, indicates emphasized word)
mana-qa	if not
ičapis	perhaps, maybe
p"iña-	he will be angry
-ku	(reflexive)
-n	he
-man	might

LESSON SEVENTY-NINE - QANČIS ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Waskar - Čunka Kinsayuqniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Wayna Qapaq wañuspa, čay pačapi Waskarman Ławtu čayarqa, Awki Nina Kuyuči wañusqanrayku. 2. Pay K'uskupi tatanta p'ampaspa, p"isqa watata samarqa. 3. Čay p"isqa watapi, mana ima hałp'ata Tawantinsuyupaq hap'irqaču. 4. Qułasuyupi tukuy hałp'a hap'isqaña karqa. 5. Kuntisuyupipis tukuy hap'isqaña karqa. 6. Činčasuyułapi hałp'a karqa hap'inampaq. 7. Payqa mana Činčasuyuman atirqaču riyta. 8. Čaypi Kitu karqa, Kitupirí Atawałpa karqa. 9. Niña Waskar Kituman atirqaču riyta, tatan kamačisqanrayku. 10. Hinapi tukuy čayta yuyaspa, Waskar p"isqa watatata samarqa. 11. Wakin apunkuna payta nirqanku: "Atawałpa mana masiykiču!" 12. Payqa hatun kurakała. 13. Pay K'uskuman hamunan, tukuy kurakakuna hina, ñawpaqiykipi qunqurinampaq. 14. Tukuy čayta yuyaspa, Waskar uk časki, wawqin Atawałpaman kačarqa kay kamačiwan: 15. "Wayna Qapaq Inka tatay, tukuy Kitu hałp'ata Tawantinsuyupaq hap'irqa." 16. "Qan kurakała Kitupi kanki." 17. "Ñuqa, Waskar Tupaq Inka kaspa, kamačisuyki mana ni ima hałp'ata hap'inaykita Kitupaq." 18. "Tukuy musuq hałp'a Tawantinsuyupaq." 19. "Kuraka kasparí, qan Atawałpa, hamunayki tiyan ñawpaqiypi qunquriq." 20. Čayta uyarispa, Atawałpa časkita kutičirqa kay kamačiwan: "Tupaq Inka Waskar, ñuqa yačani Tupaq Inka kasqaykita." 21. Čayta yačaspa, munani K'uskuman riyta ñawpaqiykipi qunquriq." 22. "Tukuy runakunay riqsisunankupaq paykunata apasaq." 23. "Hinapi paykunapis q"awasuspa, qunqurinqanku." 24. Čayta uyarispa, Waskar kusisqa K'uskupi samarqa, suyasqa wawqin Atawałpa hamunampaq. 25. Suqta kiła q"ipanta tukuy Atawałpaq runakunan K'uskuman rirqanku. 26. Paykuna awqahina rirqanku kinsa čunka waranqa runakuna Kitumanta K'uskuman rirqanku. 27. Kay awqakunata iskay apu awqa aparqanku. 28. Uknin Čalkučima sutikurqa, ukninrí Kiskis sutikurqa. 29. Paykuna sumaq apukuna karqanku. 30. Mančay usk"ay tukuy Atawałpaq runakunan K'uskuman čayasarqanku. 31. Suqta tupu K'uskumanta kaspa, ñawpaqin Atawałpaq runakunan sayarqanku čay ukkunata suyanankupaq. 32. Čayta yačaspa, Waskar mančay mančarirqa. 33. Hina mančarispa, apukunata wakyačirqa runa tantanankupaq. 34. Qułasuyu anča karu karqa runa čay pača hamunankupaq. 35. Antisuyu nipuni anča runakunayuqču. 36. Kuntisuyumanta tukuy runa K'uskuman hamurqanku, kinsa čunka waranqa yupaspa. 37. Čay runakunawan, Waskar Yawar Pampaman ayqirqa, kinsa tupu K'uskumanta. 38. Yawar Pampapi, awqanaku karqa, uk p'unčay tutaman

tapača tutakama. 39. Čay awqanakupi, Waskarta hap'irqanku. 40. Čaymanta časkikunata kačaspa, tukuy Tawantinsuyuman, tukuy runakuna yačanankupaq: "Kuman Tupaq Inka tukuy Tawantinsuyumanta Atawałpa."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
čunka kinsayuqniqin	thirteenth
-qa	(topic emphasizer)
ni	not
-ña	already
ni-ña	not any more, no more
-puni	alone, only
ni-puni	never
yuya-	think, remember
qunquri-	kneel
časki	messenger, runner, courier
kuti-	go back, return
awqa	tyrant, enemy, soldier, fighter
tupu	one unit of measure (of weight, length, distance, volume, etc.)

LESSON EIGHTY - PUSAQ ČUNKA

Awqa

1. Atawałpa, Waskarta hap'ispa, tukuy kurakakunata wakyarqa. 2. Paykunata wakyačispa, iskya uk"umanta sayačirsarqa. 3. Sapa kurakaq q"ipampi uk awqa sayasarqa. 4. Čaymanta kurakakunaq čawpinkuta Waskarta puričirqanku. 5. Waskarpaq makinkuna waskawan watasqa, karqanku. 6. Kunkanman uk waska watasqa karqa. 7. Čay waskamanta Čalkučina aysasarqa. 8. Manaraq Waskarta puričispa, paykunata nirqanku: "Ukła Tupaq Inka tukuy Tawantinsuyupi tiyan; čay Tupaq Inka Atawałpa." 9. "Pičus Waskarpa ñawpaqinpi qunqurinqa wañunqa." 10. Kinsa waranqa kuraq kurakakuna karqanku. 11. Waskar rikuspa, tukuy nin qunqurirqanku. 12. Tukuyninta Atawałpaq awqakunan wañučirqanku. 13. Čayta rikuspa, Atawałpa apukunanta nirqa: "Kay Inkakuna čiqniwayku." 14. Q"ipanta tukuy Inkakunata Atawałpa hap'ičirqa, warmikunantinta, wawakunantinta, wañučinampaq. 15. Atawałpaq maman ñusta karqa. 16. Čayrayku mana atirqaču Tupaq Inka kayta. 17. Čayrayku Atawałpa tukuy Inkakunata, tukuy pałakunata munarqa wañučiyta. 18. Tukuyninta Yawar Pampapi tantačirqa. 19. Čaypi sapa p'unčay wakinta wañučiq karqa Waskarpa ñawpaqimpi. 20. Pisi Inkakunała Yawar Pampamanta ayqirqanku. 21. Iskay awkiła ayqirqanku; paykuna Manko Inka, Pawłupiwan karqanku. 22. Wakin pałakuna ayqirqanku, pakakuspa. 23. Pała Piłqu Ninapis mana wañurqaču. 24. Pay Wayna Qapaq panaqanmanta karqa. 25. Hinata Atawałpa wañučirqa tukuy Inkakunata, pałakunatawan. 26. Tukuynimpi iskay čunka waranqa Inkakunata pay wañučirqa. 27. Mana čaywan saqsasqa kaspa, tukuy runakunata Inkaq wasimpi wañučirqa. 29. Tukuy

čayta ruwaspa, kinsa watata usučirqa. 30. Tukuy čay saqrakunata ruwaspa Atawałpa kasarqa, Wiraqučakunarí ña Tawantinsuyuman čayamušarqankuna. 31. Wiraqučakuna čayamusqankuta Atawałpata wiłarqanku. 32. Čayta pay uyarispa, mančay mančarirqa. 33. Čay pačamanta pača niña runakunata wañučirqaču. 34. Mančarisqałana karqa. 35. Sapa p'unčay Wiraqučakunamanta tapuq karqa; Inkakunarí kusisqa karqanku. 36. Tukuy Inkakuna yuyarirqanku Wiraqučakuna Intiq čurin kasqankuta, sunk"asapa kasqankurayku. 37. "Paykuna, Intiq čurin hina, tukuy imata čiqančanqankupaq!" 38. Atawałparí mančarisqa karqa. 39. Pay yuyašarqaña Tupaq Inka Waskar wañučiyta.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
kunka	neck
wata-	fasten
kuraq	older
čiqni-	hate
ñusta	foreign princess or illegitimate daughter of a ruler
pała	royal princess
pisi	few
panaka	lineage
Manko	(a son of Wayna Qapaq)
Pawłu	(a son of Wayna Qapaq)
sawsa-	satisfy
usu-	waste
ña	already
čaya-	arrive
sunk"a	beard

LESSON EIGHTY-ONE - PUSAQ ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Atawałpa - Čunka Tawayuqniqin Tupaq Inka

1. Atawałpa Wayna Qapaq čurin karqa, mamanrí Kitu ñusta karqa. 2. Wayna Qapaq Tupaq Inka wañuspa, Atawałpa kuraka hina Kitupi, Waskartataq sapa Tupaq Inkamanta K'uskupi saqirqa. 3. Hinata p"isqa wata mana makanakuspa, iskaynin wawqi tiyarqanku. 4. P"isqa watata hina tiyarqanku. 5. Čaymanta Waskar Atawałpa hamačirqa K'uskuman hamunanta ñawpaqimpi qunqiriq. 6. Atawałpa puraq uya kaspa, "Arí, tukuy sunqa risaq," nispa, Waskarta kamačirqa. 7. Mana qunquriy yuyaspa, apukunata wakyasparí, kinsa čunka waranqa runawan K'uskuman rirqa. 8. Čaypi K'uskuta hap'irqa, Tupaq Inka Waskartawan. 9. Waskar hap'ispa, tukuy Inkakunata, awkikunatawan, pałakunatawan wañučirqa. 10. Kaqamarkapi Tupaq Inka Atawałpa samasarqa, wiłaqtinku Wiraqučakuna Tumpisman čayamusqankuta. 11. Tumpismanta Wiraqučakuna tukuy qurita qulqitawan apakapurqanku. 12. Españolkunata runakuna Wiraquča sutičirqanku. 13. Tumpista hap'ispa Gonzolo Pizarro

Kaqamarkaman rirqa. 14. Manaraq čayman čayaspa, iskay kača čayarqanku. 15. Ñawpaqin kačata Waskar kamačirqa, Pizarroman wiłanampaq tukuy Atawałpaq ruwasqanta. 16. Iskayniqin kačata, Atawałpa kamačirqa, Españolkunaman ninankupaq: "Tupaq Wiraqučakuna qankuna, Intiq čurin kaspa, mañayčiq munasqaykičiqta." 17. "Tupaq Inka Atawałpa p"utisqa kasan tukuy hučankunamanta." 18. Gonzalo Pizarro Atawałpata ničirqa: "Ñuqa kikin paywan parlasaq Kaqamarkapi." 19. Hinata Pizarro Kaqamarka rirqa. 20. Čaypi, Atawałpa rispa rikuq, Atawałpata hap'irqanku. 21. Čay pača Atawałpa hap'inankupaq, mančay ask"a runakunata wañučirqanku. 22. Tukuy runakuna čaymanta mančarirqanku. 23. Wiraqučakunata payta kačarinankupaq Atawałpa nisqasis, "Uk, wasita hunt'ačisaq quriwan, uktari qulqiwan pampamanta pača maykamačus uqarisqa makiy čayan." 24. Čaymanta, wakin Wiraqučakuna rirqanku, Tawantinsuyu łaqtakunata rikuq. 25. Hernando de Soto, Pedro de Barcopiwan K'uskuman rirqanku. 26. Ñampi Sawsapi kaspa, Waskarwan parlarqanku. 27. Waskar paykunata wiłarqa tukuy Atawałpaq hučakunanta. 28. "Mana saqiwayčiqču." Waskar wakarqa. "Wañučiwanqanku," nispa. 29. Čayta yačaspa, Atawałpa Waskarta sipičirqa, mana Wiraqučakuna kačarinankupaq. 30. Tukuy quri qulqintin tantasqa kaspa, Atawałpa kačarinankupaq, Wiraqučakuna nirqanku Atawałpa uk runa wañuči kasqanta. 31. Hina nispa, Atawałpata wañučirqanku Kaqamarka. 32. Čiqan parlaspa, Wiraqučakuna Tupaq Inka Atawałpata, mančačikuspa, wañučirqanku, imaraykučus Tawantinsuyuta anča hatun rikurqanku mančay ask"a runawan, paykunari pisi runakuna karqanku. 33. Hinapi Tupaq Inkakuna Waskar (čunka kinsayuqniqin Tupaq Inka) Atawałpantin (čunka tawayuqniqin Tupaq Inka) wañurqanku. 34. Tukuy Wiraqučakuna parlasqankuta Felipillo Q"iswaman tiqrarqa; pay tiqraykamayuq karqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
čunka tawayuqniqin	fourteenth
puraq	both
uya	face
puraq uya	two-faced person, liar, cheater
Tumpis	(tribal name)
Kaqamarka	(tribal name)
quri	gold
qulqi	silver
apa-	carry, take
muna-	want
muna-sqa-ykičiq	whatever you want
p"utiy	grief, sorrow
p"uti-	grieve
huča	sin
kačari-	let go, free
ni-	say
-sis	they say that ...
sipi-	strangle, hang by the neck
runa	man
wañu-	die
-či	one who causes ...
runa wañu-či	murderer

tiqra-	translate, turn over, change
-y	(infinitive suffix)
-kama	duty, responsibility, order
-yuq	with
tiqra-y-kama-yuq	translator

LESSON EIGHTY-TWO - PUSAQ ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Manko Inka - Čunka P"isqayuqniqin Tupaq Inka
(Ñawpaqin Wiłka Pampa Inka)

1. Wañusqaña Waskar Atawałpapis kaspa, Awki Manko Inka, Waskarpa wawqin, Wayna Qapaq Tupaq Inkaq čurin, Frančisco Pizarrota rirqa mask'aq. 2. Payta tinkuspa, Wiraqučita hina mañarqa Tawantinsuyuta, Ławtutawan. 3. Pizarro čay pača Ławtuta Mankoman qurqa payta nispa: "Qanpuni kunan Tupaq Inka kanki." 4. Hinata Pizarro nirqa, nitaq ni imata Manko Inkaman kutičirqa. 5. Manko Inka uk wata suyarqa. 6. Čaymanta uktawan Pizarrowan parlarqa. 7. Pay Mankota mañarqa suyananta. 8. Hinata manaspa, Saqsawaman Pukaraman aparqa, čaypi wisq'asqata hap'ičirqa. 9. Hinata wisq'asqa pukarapi kinsa kiła Manko suyarqa. 10. Čaymanta Yukayman rinampaq, uk raymiman kačaričikurqa. 11. Yukaypi apukunata wakyarqa runakuna tantanankupaq tukuy Wiraqučaytakuna wañučinankupaq. 12. "Paykuna łuła, suwa, q"iła kanku," nispa. 13. Hina nispa ask"a runakuna tantaspa, K'uskuta hap'imurqanku. 14. Tukuy łaqtata lawračirqanku wakin Wiraqučakunata wañučirqanku. 15. Pusaq kiłata K'uskupi Manko Inka awqanarqa. 16. Wiraqučakuna yarq"aymanta wañunkuman karqa manačus č'atarikuna Inkamanta mik"uyta Wiraqučakunaman sapa č'isi apankuman karqa. 17. Hina awqanakupi Manko karqa, Almagrorí, Čiłimanco kutimuspa, Manko Inkata nirqa: "Kuska tukuy Pizarrokuna runata wañučisun." 18. "Mana!" Manko nirqa, "tukuy qankuna Wiraqučakuna uk łuła kankičiq." 19. Manaña atispa, astawan atipayta Manko Inka, tukuy runakunanta tantaspa, wasinkuman kačapurqa. 20. Wakaspa nirqa, "Mana ñuqa Tupaq Inka kaymanču astawan runakunayta wañučispa." 21. "Čaypaq sapay ripusaq maymančus mana Wiraqučakuna tariwanqankuču." 22. Hina nispa, Manko Inka Wiłka Pampaman. 23. Manko Inkaq wawqin Pawłu sutikurqa. 24. Pay Čiłiman Almagrowan rirqa. 25. Wiłka Pampapi, Tupaq Inka Manko kawsarqa. 26. Wakin Wiraqučakuna čayman rirqanku, ayqispa wakin awqanakumanta. 27. Paykunawan Manko Inka pukłaq karqa muruq'ukunawan. 28. Uk kuti hina paykunawan pukłaspa, uk Wiraquča Gomez Perez sutisqa, Tupaq Inka k'amirqa. 29. Inka p"iñaspa, Gomez Perezta saqmarqa. 30. Ukta Gomez Perez p"iñaspa, muruq'uwan Inkata umampi waktarqa, wañučispa. 31. Čayta rikuspa, tukuy runakuna Wiraqučakunata wañučirqanku, alquta hina. 32. Kay Tupaq Inka Manko iskay aski saqirqa. 33. Kuraqnin Sayri Tupaq sutikurqa, sułk'anrí Tupaq Amaru sutikurqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
čunka p"isqayuqniqin	fifteenth
ni	no, not
-taq	also
ni-taq	neither
maña-	ask
wisq'a-	close, shut, lock up
kiła	noon, month
Yukay	(place name)
łuła	liar
suwa	thief
č'ata-	denounce, inform, betray
-ri	(noun formative)
atiy	power
ati-	be able
atipa-	win
muruq'u	ball
k'ami-	reproach
saqma-	fight (with fists)
waqta-	hit
kuraq	older
sułk'a	younger

LESSON EIGHTY-THREE - PUSAQ ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Sayri Tupaq - Iskayniqin Wiłka Pampa Inka

1. Tupaq Inka Manko wañuspa, Sayri Tupaq kuraq čurin Ławtuta hap'irqa.
2. Čay pača Españamanta uk musuq Virreyta Peruman kačarqanku. 3. Čay
musuq Virrey Marques de Cañete sutikurqa. 4. Kay Marques de Cañete uk
kača Inkaman kačarqa, Inkaman ninampaq K'uskuman hamunanta tiyaq. 5.
"K'uskupi hałp'ata kosaqku," nispa, "tukuy ima munasqantawan." 6. Sayri
Tupaq apukunawan parlarqa yačanampaq K'uskuman rinampaqčus ničus. 7.
Čaymanta, "Risaq!" nispa, K'uskuman rurqa. 8. K'uskupi, tukuy runakuna
Españolkunantin kusiymanta wakarqanku. 9. K'uskuman Rimay łaqtaman
rirqa. 10. Čaypi Españolkuna Virreynintin suyasarqanku. 11. Čaypi
Tupaq Inkapaq uk hatun raymi Españolkuna ruwarqanku. 12. Čay raymipi
hałp'a ačuranta, qulqi ačurantawan qurqanku. 13. Čayta q"awaspa, čayta
uyarispa, Tupaq Inka uk hatun awayumanta uk p"ču k'ičispa, Virreyta
nirqa: "Tawantinsuyu kay awayu hina karqa." 14. "Kunan qan kay p"ičǔta
quwašanki; pačis!" 15. Hina nispa, K'uskuman kutipurqa warminman Koya
Kusi Warkay, ususintin. 16. Hinata kinsa wata Sayri Tupaq K'uskupi
tiyarqa, wakin kuti Yukayman rispa, wakin kuti ñawpa Qurikanča rikuspa.
17. Čaymanta wañurqa; pay paymanta wañurqa. 18. Ima rinquyčus hap'irqa.
19. Tukuy kurakakuna K'uskumas hamuq karqanku payta rikuq, ñawpaqimpi
qunquriq.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
iskayniqin	second
musuq	new
Virrey	Viceroy (from Spanish)
sayri	tobacco
awayu	cloth
k'iči-	pinch
p"iču	fibre, thread from a cloth
pačis	thanks
ususi	daughter

LESSON EIGHTY-FOUR - PUSAQ ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Tupaq Amaru - Kinsaniqin Wiłka Pampa Inka

1. Sayri Tupaq wañurqa, mana čurikuna saqispa. 2. Čayrayku Tupaq Amaru, wawqin, Ławtu hap'irqa. 3. Tupaq Amaru Wiłka Pampapi tiyarqa, mana ima saqra ruwaspa Españolkunaman. 4. Čay pača, Don Francisco de Toledo, musuq Virrey Perupi kaspa, munarqa Tupaq Amaru K'uskuman hamunanta tiyaq. 5. Hinata Tupaq Amaruta kamačirqa. 6. Kay Inka apukunanta wakyaspa, "Risaqču?" tapurqa. 7. Mana apukuna munarqankuču Wiłka Pampamanta łuqsinanta. 8. Čay mančay p"iñačirqa Virreyta. 9. P"iñasqa kaspa, iskay pačaq Españolkuna awqata kačarqa Tupaq Amaru hap'inankupaq. 10. Čayta yačaspa, Tupaq Amaru Wiłka Pampamanta ayq"irqa hatun mayu kunaman. 11. Tupaq Amaru, wawqin yuyarispa, Españolkunata suyarqa paykunawan K'uskuman rinampaq. 12. K'uskuman kay Inkata aparqanku koyantawan, iskaynin čurikunantawan, ususintawan, tukuy apukunantawan. 13. K'uskuman čayaspa, Virrey Toledo uskay wañučinankuta kamačirqa. 14. Kay Toledo sampa kaspa, utiq kaspa, mana munarqaču ni pita uyarita. 15. Tukuy runakuna K'uskupi, Españolkunantin, mañarqanku mana Tupaq Inkata wañučinanta. 16. Toledo saqra kaspa, Tupaq Inka Tupaq Amaruman umanta k"učucirqa. 17. Cayta ruwaspa, Inkaq koyanta, curikunatawan, Rimaqman apačirqa, čaypi wañunankupaq. 18. Mana čaywan saqsasqa kay runa wañuči tukuy čiqan Inkaq panakakunata karu hałp'akunaman karqurq, warmipis, wawapis kačun Españolkunaq čurinkunatawan mayqinkunačus Inka pałakunawan pakarirqanku, wakin Españaman, wakin waq hałp'akunaman. 19. Hina tukuy nin waqču karu hałp'akunapi wañurqanku. 20. Hinapi kay awqa Toledo Inkaq panakan tukučirqa. 21. Iskayła kawsarqanku: Sayri Tupaq ususimpa wawan, Awki Pawłuq alčintin. 22. Wakin pałataq pakasqa karqanku.

Vocabulary:

Q"išwa	English
kinsaniqin	third
sampa	coward

utiq	fool
pi	who
ni	no
ni pita	no one
karu	far
karqu-	throw
panaka	lineage
tukuy-nin	all of them, all together
alči	grandson

LESSON EIGHTY-FIVE - PUSAQ ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

Awki Paw*l*uq Panakan

1. Manko Inka K'uskupi uq"arikuqtin wawqin Awki Paw*l*u Almagrowan Či*l*ipi kasarqa. 2. Či*l*imanta kutimuspa, unquymanta pay wañurqa. 3. Čurin Awki Cristobal Paw*l*u Inka sutikurqa. 4. Awki Cristobal Paw*l*u Inka K'uskupi tiyaq karqa. 5. Čaypi Tupaq Inka Sayri Tupaq riqsirqa. 6. Tupaq Amaruta Virrey Toledo wañučiqtin, payta, Cristobal Paw*l*u Inka, Rimayman karqurqanku. 7. Čaypi kawsarqa, čaypi Español warmiwan tantaqurqa. 8. Čaymanta payta saqirqanku K'uskuman kutinanta. 9. K'uskuman kutispa, čay wata pača wañurqa. 10. Cristobal Paw*l*u Inka wañuspa, uk čurin saqirqa. 11. Čay čurin Melchior Carlos Inka sutikurqa. 12. Payta Españaman kačarqanku, čaypi tiyanampaq. 13. Čaypi mana wawayuq wañurqa. 14. Hinapi tukuy Awki Paw*l*uq panakan činarqa.

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
uq"ari-	lift, raise
uq"ari-ku-	revolt
kuti-	go back, return
kuti-mu	come back
riqsi-	know
saqi-	leave
España	Spain (from Spanish)
wawa	child

LESSON EIGHTY-SIX - PUSAQ ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Sayri Tupaq Panakan

1. Sayri Tupaq wañuspa, mana čurikunata saqirqaču, uk ususi*l*ata saqirqa. 2. Kay Sayri Tupaq ususin uk Españolwan tantakurqa. 3. Čay runa Martin

Garcia Loyolata sutikurqa. 4. Kay Martin Garcia Loyolata Virrey Toledo kamačirqa Tupaq Amaru hap'imunanta Wiłka Pampapi. 5. Q"ipa watatakunapi kay Martin Garcia Loyolata Čiłilpi Arawqu runakuna wañučirqanku. 6. Martin Garcia Loyola Sayri Tupaq ususimpi uk ususi saqirqa. 7. Payta Españaman apačirqanku. 8. Uk Wiraqučawan tantačispa, Marquesa de Oropeza sutičirqanku. 9. Qusan Juan Enriquez de Borja sutikurqa. 10. Kay quya anča k'ačasis karqa ninku. 11. "Hinapi Inkaykukuna kawsarqanku, hinapi wañurqanku," ačači nirqa. 12. Hinata ačači parlarqa tukuy č'isi. 13. "Yačačiwasqaykutaqa mana hayk'aq qunqanaykuču tiyan," Kipinano, łuq"ała-kunantin nirqanku. 14. Čay pakarin tutuyaspaña, nina lawray k'ančasaqtin, ačačiq q"isparan huq'u pača wakayniyuq karqanku, pay nisaqtin:

"Ima p"uyu, hakay p"uyu,
Yanayaspa, wasaykamun?
Inkaypa wakayninčari,
Para hina ñuqaman hamun."

Vocabulary:

Q"iswa	English
tanta-	get together, gather
tanta-ku-	marry, get married
Arawqu	Araucanian
Wiraquča	Lord, Spaniard
qusa	husband
anča	very
k'ača	nice, pretty
-sis	they say that it is ...
yača-	learn
yača-či-wa-sqa-yku-ta-qa	that which you have taught us
nina	fire
lawra-	burn
k'anča-	illuminate
q"ispara	eyelash
huq'u	wet
wakay	tears
-niyuq	with
p"uyu	cloud
para	rain
hamu-	come

TRANSLATIONS

LESSON FIVE - P"ISQA

Francisco and Juana

1. Francisco calls Juana. 2. "Juana," Francisco says. 3. Juana is a girl. 4. "My dog goes away; let's go (after him)." 5. "Let's go after him." 6. The dog barks while running. 7. Francisco goes behind. 8. Juana goes after Francisco. 9. "Chapu, come!" Francisco says. 10. Chapu goes off, not hearing. 11. Juana and Francisco go behind the dog. 12. Both children go running. 13. Chapu is running; thereafter Francisco, and after him Juana. 14. The dog barks. 15. "Chapu, come!" Francisco says. 16. All three together go running. 17. A boy, a girl: that's two. 18. A boy, and a girl, and a dog: three.

LESSON SIX - SUQTA

The Dog and Cat

1. Chapu goes to the tree. 2. He sees a cat near the tree. 3. The dog sees the cat. 4. The dog goes after the cat. 5. The cat goes to the tree. 6. Chapu goes after him. 7. The dog and the cat go. 8. The cat sees the tree. 9. This cat is white. 10. This white cat has a name. 11. Its name is Riti. 12. Riti is in the tree. 13. The white cat is atop the tree. 14. Francisco sees the dog. 15. "Come, Chapu!" Francisco says. 16. Juana sees the white cat. 17. "Come, Riti!" Juana says. 18. Chapu approaches Francisco. 19. Riti approaches Juana. 20. "I am in here, Chapu," Francisco says. 21. "I am in here, Juana," the cat says. 22. "Who is in the tree?" Francisco says. 23. "I'm in the tree," the cat says. 24. "The cat is in the tree," the dog says. 25. "Riti is in the tree." 26. "Look for the cat, Chapu!" Francisco says. 27. The dog goes to the tree, looking for the cat. 28. "The cat is in the tree," the dog says, barking. 29. "Yes, I'm in the tree," the cat says. 30. Who's in the tree? The cat is in the tree. 31. Who looks for the cat? Chapu? Yes. 32. Who makes someone look for the cat? Francisco? 33. Who am I? 34. Who am I? 35. Who is Francisco? A boy. 36. Who is Juana? A girl. 37. Am I a girl? Am I a boy? 38. "Who is in the house?" Juana says. 39. "Mother is in the house," Francisco says. 40. "Mother, look for Chapu," Francisco says. 41. "I'm here," Mother says. 42. "Come to the house, Chapu!" Mother says. 43. The dog runs to the house, looking for Mother. (43b. The dog runs to the house, looking for Mother.) 44. "Who is in the house?" Mother asks. 45. "Who?" Francisco says. 46. "Who?" Juana asks. 47. Francisco sees his father. (Francisco sees his father.) 48. "My father is here," Francisco says. 49. "Look for my father!" Francisco says to the dog. 50. Chapu runs to the father. 51. Chapu approaches the father. 52. "Good dog," Father says to the dog. 53. "Yes," Francisco says, "Chapu has looked for you." 54. Francisco and Juana are two. 55. The two and the

LESSON FIVE - P"ISQA

Francisco and Juana

1. Francisco calls Juana. 2. "Juana," Francisco says. 3. Juana is a girl. 4. "My dog goes away; let's go (after him)." 5. "Let's go after him." 6. The dog barks while running. 7. Francisco goes behind. 8. Juana goes after Francisco. 9. "Chapu, come!" Francisco says. 10. Chapu goes off, not hearing. 11. Juana and Francisco go behind the dog. 12. Both children go running. 13. Chapu is running; thereafter Francisco, and after him Juana. 14. The dog barks. 15. "Chapu, come!" Francisco says. 16. All three together go running. 17. A boy, a girl: that's two. 18. A boy, and a girl, and a dog: three.

LESSON SIX - SUQTA

The Dog and Cat

1. Chapu goes to the tree. 2. He sees a cat near the tree. 3. The dog sees the cat. 4. The dog goes after the cat. 5. The cat goes to the tree. 6. Chapu goes after him. 7. The dog and the cat go. 8. The cat sees the tree. 9. This cat is white. 10. This white cat has a name. 11. Its name is Riti. 12. Riti is in the tree. 13. The white cat is atop the tree. 14. Francisco sees the dog. 15. "Come, Chapu!" Francisco says. 16. Juana sees the white cat. 17. "Come, Riti!" Juana says. 18. Chapu approaches Francisco. 19. Riti approaches Juana. 20. "I am in here, Chapu," Francisco says. 21. "I am in here, Juana," the cat says. 22. "Who is in the tree?" Francisco says. 23. "I'm in the tree," the cat says. 24. "The cat is in the tree," the dog says. 25. "Riti is in the tree." 26. "Look for the cat, Chapu!" Francisco says. 27. The dog goes to the tree, looking for the cat. 28. "The cat is in the tree," the dog says, barking. 29. "Yes, I'm in the tree," the cat says. 30. Who's in the tree? The cat is in the tree. 31. Who looks for the cat? Chapu? Yes. 32. Who makes someone look for the cat? Francisco? 33. Who am I? 34. Who am I? 35. Who is Francisco? A boy. 36. Who is Juana? A girl. 37. Am I a girl? Am I a boy? 38. "Who is in the house?" Juana says. 39. "Mother is in the house," Francisco says. 40. "Mother, look for Chapu," Francisco says. 41. "I'm here," Mother says. 42. "Come to the house, Chapu!" Mother says. 43. The dog runs to the house, looking for Mother. (43b. The dog runs to the house, looking for Mother.) 44. "Who is in the house?" Mother asks. 45. "Who?" Francisco says. 46. "Who?" Juana asks. 47. Francisco sees his father. (Francisco sees his father.) 48. "My father is here," Francisco says. 49. "Look for my father!" Francisco says to the dog. 50. Chapu runs to the father. 51. Chapu approaches the father. 52. "Good dog," Father says to the dog. 53. "Yes," Francisco says, "Chapu has looked for you." 54. Francisco and Juana are two. 55. The two and the

dog are three. 56. The three and the cat are four. 57. The four and Mother are five. 58. The five and Father are six.

LESSON EIGHT - PUSAQ

Playing

1. "I want to play," Juana says. 2. "I want to play house." 3. "Who will play with me?" 4. "Look for Francisco," father says. 5. "He will play house." 6. "Look for Chapu and Riti!" 7. "The dog and the cat will play house." 8. "I will look for Riti," Juana says. 9. Juana sees Riti on top of the tree. 10. Juana says to the cat: "I want to play house." 11. "Come play with me." 12. "I want to play in the tree," the cat says. 13. "Let's play in the tree." 14. "No," Juana says. 15. "I want to play in the house." 16. "I will look for Chapu." 17. "He will play with me." 18. Juana looks for Chapu. 19. Juana sees the dog. 20. "Chapu," Juana says. 21. "Come play with me." 22. "The cat is atop the tree." 23. "He doesn't want to play." 24. "You play with me." 25. "Do you want to play with me?" 26. "No," the dog says. 27. "I don't want to play with you." 28. "I want to play with Francisco." 29. "The dog doesn't want to play." 30. "I will look for Francisco," Juana says. 31. "I want to play." 32. "I asked the cat; I asked the dog." 33. "They don't want to play with me; and how about Francisco?" 34. "I want to play with Francisco." 35. "Look for Francisco," Mother says to Juana. 36. "Yes, I will look," Juana says. 37. "Francisco will play with me." 38. "Francisco is a good boy." 39. "Francisco likes me," Juana says. 40. "Francisco! Are you in the house?" 41. "I am here." 42. "Do you want to play?" 43. "The dog doesn't want to play; the cat doesn't want to play." 44. "Yes," Francisco says. 45. "I want to play." 46. "You are a good boy," Mother says. 47. "Yes, Francisco," Juana says. 48. "You like me."

LESSON NINE - ISQUN

The Dog House

1. "We want a dog house for Chapu," Francisco said. 2. "Can we build a dog house?" Francisco asked. 3. "Yes," Father said, "we can build a good dog house with you and Juana." 4. Francisco called Juana. 5. "Father and I want to build a dog house for Chapu," Francisco said. 6. "We can build a good dog house." 7. "I will help you," Juana said. 8. "I will help my father and you," Juana said. 9. "Will Mother help?" 10. "No, Juana," Francisco said. "Our mother is not in the house." 11. Father, Francisco, and Juana made the dog house. 12. They built a good dog house. 13. Francisco saw Mother. 14. Francisco called Mother.

15. "We're making a house for Chapu," Juana said. 16. Mother looked at the dog house. 17. "Who made the house?" Mother said. (Literally, "Who makes ...") 18. "Our father built the house for us." 19. "No," Father said, "they built this house." 20. "I helped," Father said. 21. "Juana helped Francisco look for Chapu." (Literally: "Juana helps Francisco the one-who-looks-for Chapu." Other equivalent forms of this sentence would be: Juana Lančiko maskaq yanapan Č'apu-ta. Juana Lančiko maskaq Č'apu yanapan. Juana Lančiko-ta maskaq Č'apu-ta yanapan.) 22. Both went looking for the dog. 23. Juana helped Francisco. 24. "Chapu, where are you?" Francisco called. 25. The dog barked. 26. "Good dog," Francisco said. "Come look at your house!" 27. All of them looked toward the house. 28. "Come, Chapu," Father said. "This house is yours. You will live in it." 29. "This is a good house," the dog said. "I can live in this house." 30. "You (all) like me." 31. "You built this house for me." 32. "Can the cat live here (too)?" Juana asked. 33. "With the dog?" Father said. 34. "No, Riti will not live in this house," Father said. 35. "Riti will live with you." 36. "Come to the house."

LESSON TEN - ČUNKA

The Garden

1. Chapu approaches Francisco. 2. The dog barks. 3. "Let's go to the garden!" 4. "I want to play, to run." 5. "Let's go!" Francisco says. 6. "Run to the garden, Chapu!" 7. "I will look for Juana and the cat." 8. "They are in the house," Francisco says. 9. "We are here," Juana says. 10. All of them go to the garden. 11. "Run, Chapu!" Francisco says. 12. "Go to the big tree!" 13. Chapu goes. 14. Francisco goes after him. 15. "Run, Riti!" 16. "Run to the little tree!" 17. Riti goes. 18. Juana goes behind. 19. They all run together; they play in the garden.

LESSON ELEVEN - ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

The Bird

1. Juana ran to the big tree in the garden. 2. "Come, Francisco," Juana said. "Run!" 3. "There is a small bird here." 4. "This bird can't fly." 5. "I found this small bird here in the garden." 6. Francisco went to the big tree. 7. Francisco saw the little bird. 8. "This bird has a wound," Francisco said. 9. "It cannot fly," Juana said. 10. "Let's tell the maid." 11. "Run to the house," Juana said. 12. Francisco ran to the house. 13. He found the maid in the house. 14. "We found a little bird in the garden," Francisco said. 15. "He cannot fly."

16. "Has he a wound?" asked the maid. 17. "Yes, he has a wound," Francisco said. 18. "Come to the garden with me." 19. "Let's run to the field." 20. "Let's help the little bird," the maid said. 21. Both ran to the garden. 22. Francisco went to the big tree. 23. The maid went with him. 24. The maid saw the small bird. 25. "This bird has a wound," Juana said; "he cannot fly." 26. "Let's help!" 27. "Let's take the bird to the house in order that we might help it." 28. "It will live with us." 29. "Yes, let's take it," the maid says. 30. "Will the bird live with us in the house?" Juana said. 31. "No, Juana," the maid said. 32. "Birds don't live inside a house." 33. "Your house is too big for the bird," 34. "A bird would not live in a big house." 35. "We made a good house for the dog." 36. "We can build a bird house for the bird." 37. "Our father will help us," Francisco said. 38. "The bird will dwell in his house," the maid said.

LESSON TWELVE - ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

The Bird House

1. Father was in the house. 2. Francisco carried the bird to his father, so that Father could see it. 3. "This bird was in the garden," Francisco said. 4. Father holds the bird. 5. "This bird is wounded," Father said. 6. "It cannot fly," Francisco said. 7. "Keep the bird in the house so we can help it," Father said. 8. "Let's make a bird house, my father," Francisco said. 9. Father and Francisco made a bird house. 10. They made a good house for the bird. 11. They took the bird house to the garden. 12. They put the bird house up in the tree. 13. Then they went to look for the bird. 14. "I will help you carry the bird," Juana said. 15. "Yes, help me," Francisco said to Juana. 16. Francisco and Juana carried the bird to the garden. 17. They put the bird house up into the tree. 18. They put the bird into its house up in the tree. 19. "Enter your house," Francisco said to the bird. 20. "You're a good bird, go in." 21. "I can live in this house," the bird said. 22. "In this house you will heal yourself, in here you will recover," said Francisco. 23. "Recover in this house!" Juana said. 24. "Now we will go," Father said. 25. "We are going to help you," Juana said. 26. "Live here well." 27. "I will go to the house to bring bread for the bird." 28. "The bird will eat the bread," Juana said. 29. "I will go to the house to bring water," Francisco said. 30. Francisco put the water in the bird house. 31. Juana put the bread in the bird house. 32. The bird ate the bread, then it approached the water. 33. "Eat the bread," Juana said. 34. "That is good medicine for you." 35. "Here is the water," Francisco said. "Water is good for you."

LESSON THIRTEEN - ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

The Little Bird Departs

1. One day Francisco was in the garden. 2. He took the bread for the bird to eat. 3. "Juana, where are you?" Francisco said. 4. "I am in here," Juana said. 5. "Who are you?" Francisco said. 6. "I am Juana," the girl said. 7. "Where's the bird?" Francisco asked. 8. "It is not here," Juana said. 9. "I cannot see it," Francisco said. 10. "It is not in the tree." 11. "Here is a small bird," the girl said. 12. "See it fly," Juana said. 13. Juana ran to the tree. 14. "How are you, Juana?" the bird said. 15. "I can fly," the bird said. 16. "I am all right." 17. "Fly here!" Juana said. 18. "No," the bird said. "Thanks anyway!" 19. "I will not fly to you." 20. "I will go; I'm all right now," the bird said. 21. Juana brought water and bread for the bird. 22. "Go to your house, bird," Juana said. 23. "Eat the bread." 24. The bird went to the house. 25. He ate the bread. 26. "Thanks, thanks," the bird said. 27. "You are a good girl," the bird said. 28. "Now I'm all right," the bird said. 29. "I do not want the house." 30. "I will fly to the tree." 31. "I will fly to the garden." 32. "I like to fly." 33. "See how I fly." 34. Juana went to her father. 35. Juana said to her father: "The bird got well; now he can fly." 36. "The bird is all right." 37. "He is flying in the tree this morning." (Literally: "now (in the) morning") 38. "The bird is flying in the tree in the garden." 39. "Now I see the bird on top of the tree."

LESSON FOURTEEN - ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

The Schoolhouse

1. One day Juana went to her mother. 2. "Mother," she said. "You can read for me." 3. "Yes, I can read for you," Mother said. 4. "I want to read," Juana said. 5. "Yes, Juana," Mother said. "You want to learn to read." 6. "You will learn to read and to write in the school." 7. "Yes, I want to write," Juana said. 8. "I want to learn to draw," Francisco said to his mother. 9. "Yes, Francisco," Mother said. 10. "You will be able to draw, then you can learn to read and to write." 11. "Do you want to go to school?" 12. "Yes," Francisco said. 13. "I want to go with Francisco," Juana said. 14. "You can go now this morning to school," Mother said. 15. "You will go to school. There you will learn to read, write, and paint." 16. "Thanks, my mother," Franciso and Juana said. 17. Francisco and Juana went to the schoolhouse. There they met the teacher. 18. "I am your teacher," the teacher said. 19. "I teach in this school house," the teacher said. 20. "In this school, you will meet little boys and girls," the teacher said. 21. "Here the boys learn to read and write." 22. "The girls also learn to read." 23. "Then they learn to paint." 24. "Here you will meet the boys."

LESSON FIFTEEN - ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

In The School

1. In the school, Francisco said to the teacher: "My name is Francisco." 2. Juana also said, "My name is Juana." 3. "How are you, Francisco?" the teacher said. 4. "How are you, Juana?" the teacher said. 5. "Do you want to come to the school?" the teacher asked. 6. "Yes," said Juana. "I also want to paint." 7. "Do you teach?" Francisco asked the teacher. 8. "Yes, I will help you to write and to read," the teacher said. 9. "And to read?" Francisco asked. 10. "Yes," the teacher said. 11. "Thanks," Juana said. 12. "Let's go to see the school," the teacher said. 13. "Come with me to meet the children." 14. The teacher and the children went to the school house. 15. There they met a girl. (Literally: "they meet with a girl" or "come together with a girl") 16. "My name is Manuela," she said. 17. "My name is Francisco." 18. "Mine is Juana." 19. "Here you will learn to read and also you will learn to draw," Manuela said. 20. "In the school we work; we also play," Manuela said. 21. "I am happy in this school," Juana said. 22. "Are you happy, Manuela?" Francisco asked. 23. In this school all the children are happy.

LESSON SIXTEEN - ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

A Painting

1. One day the teacher asked the children, "Do you want to paint?" "Yes," the children said. 2. "I like to paint," Manuela said. 3. "Francisco likes to paint, too," Juana said. 4. "Everybody likes to paint," the boys and girls said. 5. "Let's paint a girl," the teacher said. 6. Francisco painted a girl. 7. Manuela draws a cat; she paints the cat white. 8. "The cat is white," Juana says. "Its name is Riti." 9. Then Juana paints a dog. 10. "The dog is black," Francisco said. "His name is Chapu." 11. Fernando paints a house. 12. "I will paint a red house," Fernando said. 13. "Red is good," Juana said. 14. "I like red," Manuela said. 15. "This house picture is good," Francisco said. 16. "The red house is good," the teacher said. 17. "Now let's draw a girl," the teacher said. 18. "Yes, also with a white cat, a black dog, and with a red house," the children said. 19. "We have a painting of a girl," Francisco said. 20. "I have a painting of a white cat," Manuela said. 21. "We have a painting of a black dog," Juana said. 22. "I have a painting of a red house," Fernando said. 23. All the children are happy painting in the school house.

LESSON SEVENTEEN - ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Painting

1. "I like that red dog house." 2. "Do you want me to draw a tree?" Francisco said. 3. "Yes, near the house," Francisco said. 4. "We want to draw a tree and a house," the children said. 5. Fernando drew a tree. 6. "Now let's draw a bird atop the tree," Manuela said. 7. Fernando made the tree black on white, the bird also black on white. 8. "What am I going to paint?" 9. "You will paint a tree?" 10. "A tree is green," Manuela said. 11. "Let's make it green," the children said. 12. "What color will the bird in the tree be?" 13. "Blue," Fernando said. 14. "Let's make the bird blue," the children said. 15. And the house? It's already been made red. 16. And the tree? It's already green. 17. And the bird? It's already blue. 18. "We painted a good painting," the teacher said. 19. "Yes," the children said.

LESSON EIGHTEEN - ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

The Fox

1. One day, Francisco asked the teacher: "Do we have a picture of a fox in the school house?" (Note: ka-pu-wa-yku-cu—"do we have?"—is literally "be-reflexive-us-we-question," i.e., "is there for us?") 2. "No," the teacher said. 3. "Can you make a picture of a fox?" the teacher asked Fernando. 4. "Yes," Fernando said, "I saw a fox in the hill. It was a grey fox." 5. "I can paint a fox." 6. "I saw a small fox," Francisco said. "Small foxes are yellow." 7. "We would like to see those small foxes," the children said. 8. "Let's go to the hill looking for a fox," the children said. 9. "We will all go to the hill," said the teacher. "There we will see the fox." 10. All the school children went to the hill with the teacher.

LESSON NINETEEN - ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Seeking the Fox

1. One day the teacher with all of the school children went to the hill searching for the fox. 2. All of the children wanted to see the fox in order that they would be able to paint it. 3. On the road they went to the hill. 4. They walked searching for a fox on the road. 5. "Hi, kids," that man said. 6. "What are you looking for in the hill?" the

man asked. 7. "They are looking for a fox," the teacher said. 8. "Yes," the children said. "Is there a fox in the hill?" 9. "Yes there is," said the man, "big grey foxes and also little yellow foxes." 10. "All the big foxes are grey." 11. "All the baby foxes are yellow." 12. "A fox lives above here," the man said. 13. "With a pup?" the teacher asked. "Yes," the man said. 14. The teacher together with the children and the man neared the top of the hill. 15. They saw a big grey fox. 16. They saw three yellow baby foxes. 17. "The baby foxes are playing," said Fernando. 18. "Yes," Francisco said. "The big fox is in the door of his house." 19. "I love the baby fox," Manuela said. 20. "Yes," the children said. 21. Then they came back by the road to the school.

LESSON TWENTY - ISKAY ČUNKA

Fernando

1. Fernando was playing with Francisco at the school. 2. To here, to there, the boys run. 3. They go running to a big stone. 4. "From atop the big stone, I see the teacher," said Francisco. 5. "I also see Manuela," Fernando said. 6. "I see a spotted bird in the tree," Francisco said. 7. Franciso was looking at the bird, and Fernando was looking at Francisco. 8. Then Fernando grabbed Francisco's cap. 9. He put Francisco's cap on his head. 10. With the cap, Fernando went running. 11. "He's gone with my cap!" Francisco said, running. 12. "He's going to play with my cap; I want my cap; give my my cap!" Francisco said. 13. The teacher came; he saw Fernando with Francisco's cap. 14. The teacher ran after Fernando. 15. Francisco saw the teacher. 16. The teacher grabbed Fernando. 17. "Give me my cap!" Francisco said to Fernando. 18. "Give me my cap!" Francisco said to the teacher. 19. The teacher took the cap. The teacher looked at the cap. 20. Then he put Francisco's cap onto him. (literally: "then Francisco-onto cap-his put-for someone-he") 21. "Thanks," Francisco said to the teacher. 22. "You're a good teacher," Francisco said. 23. "I myself like you," Francisco said. (literally: "you are liked") 24. "Let's play," Fernando said. 25. "But not with my cap," Francisco said. 26. "Yes," the teacher said. "Play, but not with the caps."

LESSON TWENTY-ONE - ISKAY ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Writing - Reading

1. "I want to learn to write," Francisco said. 2. "All right," the teacher said. "For that, you must learn to read." 3. "What do you want

to read," the teacher asked Francisco. 4. "I want to read about the dog, about the cat, about the bird, about the fox, and about everything." 5. "In this (book) you will read about birds." 6. "There you will see the drawing of a bird," the teacher said. (Note: p'isqu ilimpi-n, literally: "bird drawing-its") 7. "Who has the writing about (literally: of) the dog?" the teacher said. 8. "I do," a boy said. 9. "In this new green book, there is a black dog," Juana said. 10. "Who has the cat book in order to read it?" 11. "I do," Manuela said. "Here it is." 12. "There used to be a new yellow book," Fernando said. 13. "Who wants this red book?" 14. "In this one, one reads about the fox." 15. "I do," Juana said. "The name of this book is A Grey Fox." (literally: "this book-'s name-its ...") 16. "Good," said the teacher. "Now let's read. Knowing (how) to read, we will know (how) to write." 17. The girls and boys said: "In this school we play, we learn to read, and we learn to write and to paint."

LESSON TWENTY-TWO - ISKAY ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

The Mouse

1. One day Fernando and Francisco were playing in the schoolhouse field. 2. While playing in a small nook, they found a little mouse. 3. And finding it, Fernando got hold of it. 4. "What are we going to do with this mouse?" Fernando said. 5. "Let's take it to the schoolhouse," Francisco said. 6. "What will he eat?" 7. "We'll bring bread. (I wonder) what the teacher will say," said Fernando. 8. "Nothing," Francisco said. "Let's take him to the schoolhouse." 9. "What shall we carry it in?" Francisco asked. 10. "In my cap," Fernando said, holding his cap. 11. They put the mouse in the cap; then they went to the school. 12. "What is in the cap?" Manuela asked. 13. "What is it?" Juana said. "A bird," Manuela said. 14. "It cannot fly," Fernando said. 15. "This one can run well," Fernando said. 16. "What is it?" the girls asked. 17. "Bring that here!" said the teacher, taking hold of the cap. 18. All the children approached the teacher in order to see. 19. The teacher opened the cap. 20. "We want to see," the children said. 21. Manuela approached. She saw a small head: "A mouse!" she said. 22. The mouse jumped from the cap. 23. "A mouse," they all said. 24. The mouse ran in the schoolhouse. 25. Then the mouse ran to a corner. 26. He ran to Manuela's foot. 27. "The mouse wants to get away," Francisco said. 28. "Grab the mouse," Fernando said. 29. "We want to keep the mouse in the schoolhouse." 30. "No, a mouse isn't good for the schoolhouse," the teacher said. 31. "Okay," Fernando said.

LESSON TWENTY-THREE - ISKAY ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

The Mouse Departs

1. "Let's let the mouse go on his own," the teacher said. 2. "Hold the mouse," Francisco said to Fernando. 3. "I can't hold it," Fernando said. 4. The mouse escaped from one corner to another. 5. The children went after the mouse. 6. The teacher went after the children. 7. "I'll hold him with my cap," Fernando said. 8. The mouse ran under his foot. 9. Francisco wanted to grab it with his hand. 10. The mouse escaped over his hand. 11. "Open the door!" the teacher said. 12. "It will escape through the door; escaping, he will depart." 13. Manuela opened the door. 14. Juana held the door open. 15. Fernando and Francisco went behind the mouse. 16. The mouse ran to the door. 17. From the door, it ran to the field. 18. "Go on your own way!" 19. "A mouse is not good for a schoolhouse." 20. "We don't want a mouse," Manuela and Juana said. 21. "We don't want a mouse any more," said the boys. 22. "We will catch a good bird for the school," the boys said. 23. "Yes," the girls said. 24. A bird is good for the school

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR - ISKAY ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Toys

1. "Let's play in the garden," Juana said. 2. "Let's take our toys," Manuela said. 3. "I'll take my dolls. I'll take clothing, too," Juana said. 4. "And I will take a stove," Manuela said. 5. "I'll take my new baby," Juana said. 6. "We will make a mud house in the garden," Fernando said. 7. "Yes," Francisco said. "We will make mud. Then, we will make a house with the mud." 8. "You will make the house under the tree," Manuela said. 9. "I'll take my stove there," Juana said. 10. "Yes," Fernando said. "Let's take our toys under the tree." 11. "We will play there in the garden." 12. "We will play with mud! We will play with the stove!" 13. "Let's eat in the garden. Let's take food," Francisco said. "We will eat there." 14. "Yes," Francisco said. "Let's go play." 15. "We will all play. We will make a house of mud. We will make a mud plate, too." 16. "Yes, we all want to play in the garden with the toys." 17. Manuela, Juana, Francisco, and Fernando went to the garden, taking the toys. 18. They went under the big tree to play. 19. Fernando approached Manuela, carrying a big dish. 20. "I made this dish for you," he said. "You will eat on this plate." 21. "Make a small plate for my baby," Manuela said. 22. "For mine, too," Juana said. 23. "Let's make all (sorts of) toys for the girls," Francisco said. 24. "And a house?" 25. "Let's make a house," they all said. 26. They made a house for the dolls. 27. They made a house of mud with small sticks. 28. Then they made mud plates. 29. Then they made the dolls sit in the mud house. 30. Having made the dolls sit, they went to eat under a small tree. 31. Then a fox

came. 32. The fox saw the mud house. 33. The fox saw the dolls in the mud house. 34. "What's this!" the fox said. 35. "That is a play house," said a mouse. 36. The fox took a doll. He took it from the house. 37. Then he took another doll. 38. The fox wanted to live in the house. 39. Francisco returned. 40. He saw the house. 41. "Hey! I will get you, fox!" Francisco said. 42. The fox ran away.

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE - ISKAY ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

The Celebration

1. One morning Juana approached her mother. 2. "Mother," she said. "Give me money; I want to buy a toy for Francisco." 3. "Today is Francisco's celebration." 4. "You will make a good meal." 5. "I also want to give him a toy." 6. "Let's go to the merchant; there we will buy a toy." 7. "Yes," said Mother. "Let's take money in order to buy a toy." 8. "Can we go today?" Juana asked. 9. "Let's go," Mother said. 10. The two of them went to the merchant. There Mother gave money to Juana. 11. "I will sit," Mother said. "You go look to buy a toy." 12. Mother sat at the door of the merchant. 13. "Do you want to buy?" the merchant asked. 14. "Yes," Juana said. 15. "I want a toy," Juana said. 16. "Do you want a dog or a cat?" asked the merchant. 17. "No," Juana said. "I don't want those toys." 18. "And a flute?" the merchant said. 19. "That's good," Juana said. "I will buy a flute." 20. "How much?" Juana asked. 21. "Fifteen dimes." 22. Juana counts the dimes. 23. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten." 24. "Eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen dimes." 25. "There it is, my mother; I already bought something. Let's go." 26. Mother stood up. "Let's go," Mother said. 27. They went home. Francisco was there. 28. "I bring this toy for you," Juana said to Francisco. 29. "Thanks," Francisco said, kissing Juana. 30. "I made a good meal," Mother said. 31. "Thanks," Francisco said, kissing Mother. 32. "And our father?" Francisco asked. 33. "He is coming," Mother said.

LESSON TWENTY-SIX - ISKAY ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Grandmother

1. They knocked on the door. 2. "Who is it?" Francisco said. 3. "I am your father; I come from the field," Father said. 4. "I went to see Grandmother," Father said. 5. "Grandmother wants Francisco to go to her house." 6. "We will go today," Father said. 7. "Grandmother wants to give Francisco a white llama." 8. "Let's go," said Francisco. 9. "I love llamas," Francisco said. 10. "Grandmother has given me a llama.

Let's go to the field." 11. Today we will be in Grandmother's field. 12. "There I will play with Juana." 13. "Let's go," said Father. 14. Father, Mother, Francisco and Juana went. 15. They took the cat and the dog also to Grandmother's field. 16. Arriving at the field, they saw Grandmother. 17. "Hi," Grandmother said. 18. "Just fine," said Francisco. 19. "Let's go to the corral," said Grandmother. 20. "Your white llama is in the corral." 21. "This llama is for you." 22. "Now you have seen the llama. Go to play." 23. Francisco and Juana ran to the cow corral. 24. In the corral they found a cow. 25. "Cow," said Francisco, "in what way do you help in the field?" 26. "I give milk," said the cow. 27. "I help to plant," the cow said. 28. "I like milk," said the cat. 29. "Me, too," said Juana. 30. "Milk is good for us." 31. Then, running, they found the llama and the alpaca. 32. "Llama, alpaca," said Francisco, "in what way do you help in the fields?" 33. "I give wool," said the alpaca. 34. "Weaving the wool, they make clothes," said the alpaca. 35. "Me, too," said the llama. 36. Then Francisco saw a red chicken. 37. "Chicken," said Francisco, "in what way do you help in the fields?" 38. "I give eggs," said the chicken. 39. "Eggs are good to eat." 40. Francisco went to the pig pen. 41. "Pig," said Francisco, "in what way do you help in the fields?" 42. "I eat all the waste," said the pig. 43. Then the children went back to the house.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN - ISKAY ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

The White Llama

1. One day at twilight, Francisco went to see his llama. 2. Carrying a rope, he drove the llama to a hill. 3. He left the llama at the hill. 4. And Francisco gathered firewood. 5. He went gathering firewood. 6. He gathered kindling. 7. He broke big firewood. 8. And the llama ate until Francisco gathered the firewood. 9. Gathering firewood, he tied it with a rope. 10. Then, making two piles, he put all the firewood on top of the llama. 11. Then he tied the firewood atop the llama. 12. Then he drove the llama. 13. He took the firewood to the village. 14. In the town, a gentleman bought the firewood for twenty dimes. 15. That gentleman, counting, gave the money. 16. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. 17. Eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty. 18. "Thanks," Francisco said, taking the money. 19. "Thanks, my father. With that llama, I am a man." 20. "Thanks."

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT - ISKAY ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

The Guinea Pig

1. Francisco said to Fernando: "I love my white llama lots." 2. "With her I carry wood to the village." 3. "Does your llama walk fast?"

Fernando asked. 4. "Yes," Francisco said. 5. "Does it run away?" Fernando asked. 6. "No," Francisco said. "It carries the cargo well." 7. "It does not let the cargo fall." 8. "Where is your llama now?" Fernando asked. 9. "In the llama corral," Francisco said. 10. "Let's go see your llama," Fernando said. 11. Both went together to the llama corral. 12. In the llama corral, they saw the llama. 13. Francisco and Fernando sat on top of the wall of the llama corral. 14. From the top of the wall they watched the llama. 15. On the ground a white rabbit was walking. 16. "Look," Francisco said. "A guinea pig." 17. "Where?" Fernando said. 18. "There," Francisco said. 19. A small guinea pig approached the wall. 20. "Let's get him," Fernando said, jumping from the wall. 21. Francisco jumped after him. 22. The guinea pig, seeing the boys, escaped hopping. 23. It approached a big stone. 24. Then it ran to the wall. 25. From the wall it went again to the corral. 26. And the boys ran after him. 27. The guinea pig ran, jumped all over the corral. 28. Then it approached a hole. 29. The boys went after him. 30. The guinea pig jumped into the hole. 31. "We cannot catch him," Fernando said. 32. "No," Francisco said.

LESSON TWENTY-NINE - ISKAY ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Fernando's Llama

1. Fernando, approaching his father, said: "My father, Francisco's grandmother gave him a llama." (Literally: "to Francisco his grandmother gave ...) 2. "I too want a llama." 3. "With that llama, I can carry anything to the village." 4. "Give me a llama." 5. Fernando and his father went to the llama corral. 6. "Which llama do you want?" his father asked. 7. "That llama is for you," his father said. 8. "You can take that llama." 9. "Thanks, my father," Fernando said. 10. "Now, I will look for Francisco in order to go to the village." 11. Fernando went to Francisco's house. 12. "Francisco," Fernando said, "my father gave me a llama." 13. "We can go to town with the two llamas; let's go and I will tell my father," Francisco said. 14. "My father," Francisco said. "I will go to town with Fernando. 15. "Go without worry," his father said. 16. "When are you going?" Francisco's father asked him. 17. "I don't know yet," Francisco said. "I will ask Fernando." 18. Francisco said to Fernando: "I'll ask my father in order to go with you to the village." 19. "When shall we go, Francisco?" Fernando asked. 20. "Tomorrow?" 21. "The day after tomorrow in the morning we will meet at my house," Francisco said.

LESSON THIRTY - KINSA ČUNKA

Llama Driving

1. That morning Francisco woke up early. 2. He jumped fast from the bed. 3. He approached the door. "Good day," he said. 4. He put on his poncho. 5. He put on his cap. 6. He took the sling. 7. He put on the sandals. 8. He took a rope. 9. Then he went to look for the llama. 10. Driving the llama, he went to Fernando's home. 11. Fernando was in the llama corral. 12. "Let's go?" Francisco asked. 13. "Yes," Fernando said. 14. "What will we carry?" Francisco asked. 15. "We will see in the road," Fernando said, while driving the llama with the sling. 16. Approaching the hill, they gathered wood. 17. They loaded the wood on the llamas. 18. Then they drove the llamas to the road. 19. On the field they saw a man. 20. "We are going to town," said the boys. 21. "Take these eggs for me," said the man. 22. "They are nice white eggs," said the boys. "We'll take them." 23. They loaded the eggs on the llamas. 24. Then they drove the llamas to the road. 25. While driving the llamas, they saw a woman. 26. "We are going to town," said the boys. 27. "Take three chickens for me," said the woman. 28. "Are they good chickens?" asked the boys. 29. "Yes," said the woman. 30. They put the chickens on top of the wood on the llamas. 31. Then they drove the llamas again. 32. On the road they saw a house. 33. Fernando took a stone; he put the stone on the sling. 34. "In this house there is a mean dog," Fernando said. 35. "If the dog approaches, I'll shoot him with the sling." 36. "The dog will not approach," Francisco said. 37. Both boys drive the llamas. 38. Francisco blows on the flute. 39. Playing the flute they drive the llamas. 40. The boys approach the town with the llamas. 41. In the town corral they put the chickens on the ground. 42. They put the eggs and the wood on the ground. 43. People approached the boys. 44. "I want to buy this chicken," said a woman. 45. "At thirty," Francisco said. 46. "I will buy all three," said the woman, counting the money. 47. "And the wood?" asked a man. 48. "Forty," said Fernando. 49. "Give me," said the man. 50. "And the eggs?" asked a girl. 51. "Fifty eggs," said the boys. 52. The girl counts the eggs. 53. "At two each egg," said the boys. 54. "I'll buy," said the girl. 55. The boys count the money. 56. "Three chickens at thirty: ninety." 57. "The wood forty." 58. "Fifty eggs at two: a hundred." 59. "In total, two hundred thirty," Francisco counted. 60. Putting the money in the pack they return to the community. 61. At the community they gave the man a hundred dimes for the eggs. 62. And the man gave the boys ten dimes. 63. And to the woman they gave ninety dimes for the chickens. 64. "Thanks," said the woman. 65. "Take this toasted cereal," said the woman. 66. "Thanks," said the boys, eating the cereal. 67. They drove the llamas to their houses. 68. They arrived at their houses at dark. 69. "Until tomorrow," said Francisco. 70. "Until tomorrow," said Fernando.

LESSON THIRTY-ONE - KINSA ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

The Doll House

1. In the big schoolhouse there was work, there was play. 2. There were a lot of things to do. 3. The boys worked, the girls also worked. 4. "I love the schoolhouse," Francisco said. 5. "I want to work here making toys." 6. "We have made lots of toys." 7. "Some are big." 8. "Some are small." 9. "There is already a lot of toys." 10. "Where shall we put them?" Juana asked. 11. "Let's make a play house." 12. "There we can keep the toys." 13. "Will we be able to make a house?" Juana asked. 14. "Let's ask the teacher," they said. 15. All went to the teacher. 16. "Teacher," they said, "we want to make a play house; can we?" 17. "Yes," said the teacher. 18. "Where do you want to make the house?" the teacher asked. 19. "In the back field of the schoolhouse," said Francisco. 20. "Come, let's see it," Francisco said to the teacher. 21. "Let's go together with Fernando and Manuela," Francisco said. 22. All the children went to the field in the back of the school. 23. The teacher went with them. 24. "Here," said Francisco. 25. "We'll make the play house under the big tree." 26. "With what will we build the house?" 27. "We will make it with stone," Francisco said. 28. "With mud and with stones we will build the house." 29. "Let's bring stones," Francisco said. 30. All the children brought stones. 31. Then they made mud with water. 32. All the children worked playing.

LESSON THIRTY-TWO - KINSA ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Building the House

1. The children put the mud on top of the stones. 2. Then they put stones on top of the mud. 3. This way they built a wall. 4. They built four walls. 5. They left a hole for the door. 6. They left a big hole for the door. 7. Then they put sticks on top of the walls. 8. They tied the sticks with ropes. 9. On top of the sticks they put straw. 10. All the children worked building the house. 11. Some children brought stones. 12. Some children brought mud. 13. Some children brought sticks. 14. Some tied the sticks. 15. Some brought straw. 16. Some made mud. 17. Then all the children put straw on top of the house, making a roof. 18. Finishing the house, they took away all the waste. 19. "The play house is finished," Francisco said. 20. "Yes," said Fernando. 21. "Let's show it to the teacher." 22. "We thatched it well," said the children. 23. "We made an excellent roof."

LESSON THIRTY-NINE - KINSA ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Working

1. "We have finished the play house," Francisco said. 2. "Now let's make toys." 3. "I will make a play broom," said Serafin. 4. "I will gather straw." 5. "I will tie the straw to a stick, that will be a broom." 6. "I will make lots of brooms." 7. "I will make play brooms for all the girls." 8. "And I will make a mud dish," Francisco said. 9. "I will make lots of dishes." 10. "With mud and water I will make dishes." 11. "And I," Fernando said, "will bring clay." 12. "I will make toys with clay." 13. "I will make a clay pitcher." 14. "I will also make a wooden spoon," Fernando said. 15. "I will make a rope out of straw," Manuela said. 16. "A good rope can be made out of straw." 17. "Brooms, pitchers, dishes, spoons are made by the boys to play," said the girls. 18. "Let's play in the house; the play house is finished," said Manuela. 19. "We will play in that play house," said the girls. 20. "What about us?" asked the boys. 21. "Build a house," said the girls. 22. "In this house only girls play," said the girls. 23. "We will keep this house well cleaned," said the girls. 24. "We do not want the boys in this house."

LESSON THIRTY-FOUR - KINSA ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

The Merchants

1. The boys worked and made another play house. 2. They brought stones. 3. They made mud. 4. They brought straw. 5. They finished the house. 6. Then they made lots of toys. 7. "What will we do with these toys?" Serafin asked. 8. "The girls will buy them." 9. "They do not know how to make toys as we do." 10. "Will they buy with money?" Francisco asked. 11. "No," said Serafin. 12. "They will give us small, round, white stones." 13. "We will play with those stones." 14. The girls approached the boys' house. 15. "Let us go see the boys," said Manuela. 16. "Yes, I want a broom," Juana said. 17. "And I want a wooden spoon," Manuela said. 18. "Are these brooms for sale?" Manuela asked. 19. "Yes," Serafin said. 20. "How much?" Manuela said. 21. "It is not for money." 22. "With what will we buy them?" the girls asked. 23. "With small, round, white stones," said Serafin. 24. "Let's go look for stones," Manuela said. 25. All the girls went to look for small, round, white stones. 26. They brought lots of small stones. 27. Then they went to the boys. 28. They bought brooms; they bought pitchers. 29. They bought all the toys, then they left. 30. "Now, what will we do?" said Francisco. 31. "The girls bought all the toys." 32. "There is nothing, anymore." 33. "Let's go play with these white stones," Fernando said. 34. "Yes," said the boys, "let's go."

LESSON THIRTY-FIVE - KINSA ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

The Puddle

1. One morning the boys went to their play house. 2. At the door they found a puddle. 3. The water was filling the puddle. 4. "What shall we do?" Ciprian said. 5. "We cannot enter the house." 6. "There is a puddle at the door." 7. "Let's play in the puddle," Francisco said. 8. "Let's go to the river; there we will catch fish." 9. "Yes," said the boys, "let's bring fish to the puddle." 10. The boys went to the river; there they caught fish. 11. They put the fish in the puddle. 12. They played with the fish in the puddle. 13. "Let's make a river," Fernando said. 14. "The water will go into the river." 15. "Yes, the puddle water will go to the river." 16. "By that river the water will go." 17. The boys made a little river. 18. "The puddle dried," Serafin said. 19. "Now there is no puddle anymore; all the water is gone away." 20. "Now, there is a dry hole at the door of the house." 21. "Let's fill it with stones," said the boys. 22. All the boys brought stones. 23. They filled the hole with stones. 24. "Now, there is no puddle anymore." 25. "Now, we cannot play in the puddle." 26. "What about the fish?" asked Serafin. 27. "I wonder where they are," said Francisco. 28. "Let's play with small round stones," said Fernando. 29. The boys played there. 30. The teacher came to the field. 31. "Boys, let's go to the school." 32. "The girls are already there." 33. "I will put the stones in the house." 34. "I will leave the stones in the house," said Fernando. 35. Then Fernando went to the schoolhouse.

LESSON THIRTY-SIX - KINSA ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

The Fight

1. The children were in the schoolhouse with the teacher. 2. The boys together with the girls were working. 3. All the children were with chores. 4. In the field the dog and the cat were playing. 5. While playing the dog swatted the cat. 6. The cat also clapped the dog. 7. Then the cat clawed the dog. 8. The cat made the dog hurt. 9. The dog howled with pain. 10. "Who is hitting my dog?" said Francisco. 11. "Why is my dog howling? I will go see." 12. Francisco ran to the field. 13. In the field he saw the cat and the dog fighting. 14. Juana ran to the cat. 15. Seeing Juana, the cat ran to the tree. 16. Howling, the dog approached Francisco. 17. "Cat, I will beat you." 18. "And I will kick you," said Juana. 19. "The cat clawed my dog," Francisco said. 20. "No," said Juana, "your dog swatted my cat." 21. "No," said Francisco. 22. The teacher came to see the children. 23. "What is it?" asked the teacher. 24. "That cat clawed my dog," Francisco said. 25. "No," said Juana, "my cat is in the tree." 26. "Let's go to the schoolhouse," said the teacher, laughing. 27. All the children laughed seeing the dog and the cat. 28. "This made me laugh a lot," said Serafin. 29. All the children laughed; the teacher also laughed.

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN - KINSA ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

The Wiscacha

1. In front of the school there was a hill. 2. That hill was a big hill. 3. In the hill the wiscachas lived. 4. There were lots of wiscachas in the hill. 5. When the boys and the girls left the schoolhouse; the wiscachas came down to play in the school field. 6. Father Wiscacha, Mother Wiscacha came together with the baby wiscacha. 7. All wanted to play in the field. 8. A small wiscacha approached his father. 9. "Father," he said, "they built here two play houses." 10. "Let's go see." 11. In a house Mother Wiscacha saw the toys. 12. There she saw the brooms, the clay dishes; she saw all the toys. 13. Father Wiscacha approached the other play house. 14. There were no toys in this house. 15. In a hole in the ground he found lots of round, small, white stones. 16. All the little wiscachas came. 17. All the wiscachas played with the small white stones. 18. They took the stones all over the field. 19. They rolled the round white stones in the field. 20. Seeing the wiscachas, the guinea pigs came from the walls to play. 21. Mice also came to play. 22. The mice went to the girls' play house. 23. In the house, the mice walked around looking for food. 24. They rolled a clay dish. 25. They broke all the toys. 26. The wiscachas, the guinea pigs together with the mice, play. 27. The dog approached the house. 28. The dog barked. 29. All the wiscachas, running, escaped to the hill. 30. The guinea pigs hopped to the holes in the wall. 31. While the mice ran to the holes. 32. The dog barked again, approaching the house. 33. "Hey! wiscachas, what are you doing here?" 34. "Go! I will beat you up," said the dog. 35. All the wiscachas went to the hill. 36. All the guinea pigs went to their homes in the stone wall. 37. Only the mice were still in the house. 38. In the field, the dog barked. 39. Mother Wiscacha said to Father Wiscacha: "I do not like that black dog." 40. "That black dog is too mean," said Father Wiscacha. 41. "When he is in the field, I will not come to play," Mother Wiscacha said. 42. The wiscachas, running, went home to the hill. 43. And in the house, they left all the toys on the floor. 44. Lots of toys were broken. 45. The dog was in the field. 46. Only he was there. 47. "I am alone," said the dog. 48. "You are not alone," said the mice.

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT - KINSA ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Help

1. The next day the boys and girls returned to their play house; there they found everything in disorder. 2. "Who messed this up?" asked Manuela. 3. "The toys are broken," Juana said. 4. "It is too much of a mess; let's ask the boys' help." 5. The girls ran to the boys' play house. 6. When Serafin saw the girls, he asked them, "Did you mess up

this play house?" 7. "Our white round stones are not here." 8. "This house is a mess," Francisco said. 9. "We did not mess it up," Manuela said. 10. "You are wrong," Juana said. 11. "Look at this," said Manuela, showing them a broken toy. 12. Then Juana returned to her house. 13. There the girls were turning over the toys. 14. They put all the broken toys to the right. 15. They put all the good toys to the left. 16. "We will all help," said the boys. 17. "Yes, we will help," Serafin said. 18. They gathered all the broken toys saying, "These are garbage." 19. "Let's take the garbage to the irrigation ditch." 20. They took the garbage to the irrigation ditch. 21. They put the broken toys in the irrigation ditch. 22. While they were doing this, a guinea pig jumped to the floor. 23. In his mouth he carried a white, round, small stone. 24. All the boys and girls laughed. 25. "Now we know who messed up the house," said the girls. 26. As they returned to the house, Francisco said, "Now there is nothing broken for the garbage." 27. "No," said the girls, "thank you, thank you." 28. "These guinea pigs are funny," said the boys, laughing.

LESSON THIRTY-NINE - KINSA ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

The Blackbird

1. One day the boys were playing under a tree. 2. "Listen," Francisco said. 3. All the boys got quiet to listen. 4. "What is it?" said Serafin. 5. "A bird," Francisco said. 6. "What bird?" Fernando said. 7. "A blackbird," Francisco said. 8. All the boys got quiet again and listened. 9. "Chiu, chiu," the bird sang in the tree. 10. "Where is he?" Esteban said. 11. "I hear him here," Francisco said. 12. "I hear him, too," Esteban said. 13. "I cannot see him," said Fernando. 14. "I will go around the tree," said Serafin. 15. "Here there are two blackbirds," said Francisco. 16. In the tree the blackbirds were jumping. 17. A blackbird carried a small stick in his mouth. 18. And the other was carrying straw. 19. Both blackbirds went to the field and returned with straw. 20. They returned with small sticks. 21. "They are nesting in this tree," Francisco said. 22. "I will climb the tree," Esteban said. 23. "There I will see if they are nesting." 24. "Chiu, chiu," the blackbirds sang. 25. Esteban started climbing. 26. When the birds saw Esteban, they were afraid. 27. "Do not approach too much," Fernando said. 28. "Yes," said Francisco, "if the blackbirds are afraid, they will go away." 29. "I will not scare them; I will watch from here," said Esteban. 30. The blackbirds started to fly from the tree. 31. "Come," said Francisco to Esteban. 32. "We will see from this other tree." 33. All the boys climbed the next tree. 34. From that next tree they saw the blackbirds. 35. "We will see from this tree how they nest," Fernando said. 36. "We can come every day to see," Serafin said. 37. "Now they are bringing mud to put over the straw." 38. "These blackbirds lay blue eggs," Esteban said. 39. "Yes," Francisco said, "three blue eggs." 40. "Now the nest is bigger." 41. "Chiu, chiu," sang the

blackbirds. 42. "They are talking," Fernando said. 43. "Yes, they are talking the language of the birds." 44. "Those blackbirds are black, with yellow beaks," Francisco said. 45. "All the blackbirds are that way, black with yellow beaks." 46. "Let's get down," said the boys. 47. "Let's go look for other nests."

LESSON FORTY - TAWA ČUNKA

The Turtledove

1. The boys were walking by the road. 2. "Turtledove!" Francisco yelled. 3. "Here?" said the boys. 4. "It came to the hole in this wall." 5. "Let's watch it," Serafin said. 6. "This wall has many holes." 7. "We do not know through which hole it entered." 8. "No," Francisco said. 9. The boys watched for the dove on the road. 10. From a hole in the wall the dove flew. 11. "From this hole," Francisco said, approaching. 12. "I will see," he said. 13. He approached the hole, climbing the wall. 14. Then a dove came to the entrance of the hole. 15. It flew and scared Francisco. 16. "Now we know which hole," Fernando said. 17. Francisco saw the hole. 18. "There is a nest here," Francisco said. 19. The dove had made the nest with mud and with straw. 20. In the nest there was dry grass. 21. There was one small white egg in the nest. 22. "Only one egg?" asked Fernando. 23. "Yes," said Francisco. 24. "Turtledoves lay two eggs," Esteban said. 25. "Turtledoves are grey-brown," Serafin said. 26. "Yes," Fernando said. 27. "They nest in holes in the walls." 28. "Let's go," Serafin said. 29. Francisco came down from the wall. 30. The boys left.

LESSON FORTY-ONE - TAWA ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

The Sparrow

1. The boys met the girls in the field. 2. "What are you doing?" asked the girls. 3. "We are looking for birds," said Francisco. 4. "They are nesting in the trees and in the walls." 5. "They make their nests with straw; they hold them together with mud." 6. "A mud nest is too hard," said the girls. 7. On top of the mud they put dry grass. 8. Dry grass is soft. 9. They softened the nest with dry grass. 10. Then, on top of the grass they put feathers. 11. This way is the softest. 12. With the feathers they finished the nest. 13. The birds worked well. 14. "The birds make good nests," said the girls. 15. "Yes," said Francisco. 16. "Look at that bird," Fernando said to Manuela. 17. "What is it carrying in its mouth?" Manuela asked. 18. "Which bird?" Juana asked. 19. "That one," Francisco said. 20. "What is it doing?" Juana asked. 21. "It is

carrying a woolen thread," said Francisco. 22. A sparrow was carrying a woolen thread in his mouth. 23. With the woolen thread the bird flew to the tree. 24. It was a small blue woolen thread. 25. "Let's go to see what it will do with the woolen thread," Manuela said. 26. "Yes, let's go," said the girls. 27. From a wall they watched the sparrow. 28. Putting the woolen thread in its nest, the sparrow pulled with its mouth, then pushed. 29. Again it pulled and again it pushed, until it placed it well in the nest. 30. "I want to help the birds," said Manuela. 31. "Yes," Juana said, "let's help them." 32. "How will we help?" said the boys. 33. "Let's feed them worms," said Francisco. 34. The boys brought worms from the puddle. 35. They put the worm on top of the stone. 36. Then they went to a near wall. 37. They left the worms on top of the stone. 38. The sparrow flew from the tree to the stone. 39. There on top of the stone it jumped. 40. Then the sparrow pecked at the worm. 41. It ate the worm, pecking at it. 42. From the tree another sparrow came down. 43. He too approached the stone. 44. On the stone he ate a worm. 45. Both birds ate together on top of the stone. 46. The boys and the girls watched them from the top of the wall. 47. After finishing eating the birds left. 48. "The birds nest now," Francisco said. 49. "Finishing the nest, they lay the eggs," Fernando said. 50. "Let's not see the birds' eggs yet," Manuela said. 51. "Yes," they all said.

LESSON FORTY-TWO - TAWA ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Looking for Bird Eggs

1. "Let's go," said Fernando to the boys and girls. 2. "Let's go and look for birds' eggs." 3. The children walked in the field looking for birds' eggs. 4. They looked in the walls; they looked in the trees. 5. In a small tree Fernando saw a nest. 6. There were three blue eggs in the nest. 7. "These eggs are blackbird eggs," Fernando said. 8. "Come up onto the tree. There is a nest here with three blue eggs." 9. The children saw the eggs. 10. Then the girls said, "Let's go; we will come back every day." 11. "We will return tomorrow." 12. "We will return day after tomorrow." 13. "Now let's leave it, so that the birds will incubate the eggs." 14. "When they finish incubating, the eggs will hatch." 15. "These three eggs are too small," Esteban said. 16. "Yes, birds' eggs are small eggs," Fernando said. 17. The children came down from the tree, while the blackbirds came flying back. 18. The blackbirds sang in the tree. 19. Then the sparrows came to the tree. 20. They also sang. 21. All the birds sang in the trees. 22. The children also sang on their way home. 23. "They are singing," Fernando said. 24. "Yes," a man said, "the birds are singing."

LESSON FORTY-THREE - TAWA ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

The Fledglings

1. One morning Francisco was going from the house to the field. 2. In the road he met a boy. 3. "How are you, Francisco," the boy said. 4. "How are you, Manuel," Francisco said. 5. "Where are you going?" Manuel asked. 6. "I am looking for Fernando and Esteban." 7. "I am going with them to see birds' nests." 8. "We want to find fledglings." 9. "I see a nest that has fledglings," Manuel said. 10. "Let's hurry and go," Francisco said. 11. "Let's go," Manuel said. 12. "After seeing those fledglings, I will look for Fernando and Esteban," Francisco said. 13. Both boys approached a big tree. 14. "This tree is too big," Francisco said. 15. "Yes, it's an ancient tree," Manuel said. 16. "Go up," Manuel said. 17. "Yes, I will go up," Francisco said. 18. Up there is the nest. 19. The boys go up. 20. There they see the nest. 21. "Here there is too much wind." 22. "Yes, the wind is blowing," Manuel said. 23. The boys approached the nest. 24. In the nest there were two fledglings. 25. "These fledglings are bare." 26. "Yes, they do not have feathers," Manuel said. 27. "These fledglings are funny," Francisco said. 28. "They will feathers later when they grow," Manuel said; "now it cannot be known what type of bird they are."

LESSON FORTY-FOUR - TAWA ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

The Tarajchi

1. One morning in the school field, the children heard a bird singing. 2. "That bird song is beautiful," the children told the teacher. 3. "Yes, those are tarajchis," the teacher said; "the tarajchis sing beautifully." 4. "How do the tarajchi nest?" the children asked. 5. "The tarajchis do not nest," the teacher said; "they are lazy." 6. "They incubate in old nests." 7. "In old nests?" Francisco asked. 8. "Yes," said the teacher, "the tarajchis do not know how to make nests." 9. "The tarajchi approaches an old nest." 10. "Approaching it, it incubates there." 11. "This is the way the tarajchi incubate." 12. "The tarajchis lay eggs in their nests." 13. "They incubate those eggs." 14. "The tarajchi eggs are that small, and the nest is too big for the eggs." 15. "When there are five eggs together, the female tarajchi incubates them." 16. "When the eggs hatch the male tarajchi brings food, the five fledglings open their mouths." 17. "Mother Tarajchi brings food for her fledglings." 18. The fledglings eat well. 19. "The wind is blowing," said Father Tarajchi. 20. "Yes, let's go," Mother Tarajchi said. 21. The fledglings were filling the nest. 22. Father Tarajchi and Mother Tarajchi went to the nest. 23. They saw only four fledglings in the nest. 24. Father Tarajchi flew away looking for the fledgling. 25. "Where are you?" Father Tarajchi sang. 26. While the wind blew the trees and the nests. 27. The fledglings were scared in the nest. 28. All the

fledglings in the trees got scared when the wind blew and shook the trees. 29. Father Tarajchi found his fledgling on the ground. 30. The fledgling was jumping on the ground. 31. Father Tarajchi flew over its fledgling. 32. All day Father Tarajchi saw his fledgling on the ground. 33. Then came a cat. 34. The cat saw the fledgling on the ground. 35. The cat caught the fledgling, then ate it. 36. Father Tarajchi was scared and went away. 37. "Why is the cat that mean?" asked Manuela. 38. "Cats are always that way," said the teacher. 39. "Mean cat," Francisco said. 40. "Yes," said the teacher, "cats are very mean." 41. "My cat is not mean," Juana said, and the teacher laughed. 42. "The tarajchis sing very beautifully," said the children. 43. "Yes," said the teacher. 44. The tarajchis alone ate up all the corn. 45. Yes, the tarajchis finished off too much of the fields.

LESSON FORTY-FIVE - TAWA ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

The Wasp

1. One morning the girls were playing in the field. 2. The girls ran all over the field. 3. "Let's go pick flowers," Manuela said. 4. "Yes," said the girls. 5. The girls approached the flowers to pick them. 6. Manuela picked up a flower; then she let go of the flower. The girls ran away. 7. "That flower is full of wasps," Manuela said. 8. "Let's call the boys," said the girls. 9. The girls went to call the boys.; 10. "Where is it?" Francisco asked. 11. "In that garden," Manuela said. 12. "Let's go," said Francisco to the boys, while running. 13. "Let's go," said the boys. 14. The children ran to the garden. 15. They saw the wasps on the flowers. 16. "Wasps, wasps," said the boys. 17. "Now we will see where the wasps' nest is," Fernando said. 18. "Do not get too close," Francisco said to Manuela. 19. "The wasps sting." 20. "The wasps are flying," Fernando said. 21. "Yes, let's run behind them," Francisco said. 22. "Finding the wasps' nest we will find honey." 23. The children ran after the wasps. 24. They jumped the garden wall. 25. All the children ran singing—saying: "Honey, honey." 26. Then they ran by the fields. 27. Then they jumped a river. 28. While the wasps approached a mud wall, flying. 29. There were a lot of wasps in the mud wall. 30. "That is it, the wasp nest," Francisco said. 31. "Yes, there will be a lot of honey," the children said. 32. "How does the wasp make the honey?" Manuela asked. 33. "After taking the nectar from the flowers, they carry it to their nests," Francisco said. 34. "How will we take it out?" asked the girls. 35. "Let's smoke firewood." 36. "The wasps will flee from the smoke." 37. "Then we will take the honey out." 38. "Let's gather the firewood in front of it," Fernando said. 39. All the children gathered wood. 40. Then they made the wood smoke. 41. Seeing the smoke, the wasps escaped. 42. Then the boys approached the mud wall. 43. They took the honey from the wall. 44. They went to the schoolhouse eating the honey. 45. "This wasp honey is good," said the girls. 46. "Yes," said the boys. 47. Wasp honey is good.

LESSON FORTY-SIX - TAWA ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

The Community

1. One morning Francisco said to the boys, "Let's go to the hill." 2. "From the top of the hill we will see the whole community." 3. All the boys went to the hill. 4. The boys walked on the road going to the hill. 5. On both sides of the road there were stone walls. 6. The boys walked the road going to the hill. 7. On top of the hill they saw a big stone. 8. In between the rocks they saw a flower. 9. In there, there was a blue flower. 10. "This is a lupine flower," Francisco said. 11. "Yes, there are a lot of them here," Fernando said. 12. "Here too," Manuel said. "Look." 13. "Ariruma," Fernando said; he took the ariruma and put it on his cap. 14. Then the boys went to the ridge. 15. "From the ridge the whole community can be seen," Francisco said. 16. The boys were on the mountain ridge. 17. "There is my house," Fernando said, pointing with his hand. 18. "Yes, and there is my house," Francisco said. 19. From the ridge only one green field could be seen. 20. In the middle of that field there was a river. 21. On the sides of the river there were trees. 22. Below the houses seemed small. 23. "Let's go," Fernando said. 24. "Yes, let's go," said the boys. 25. The boys went down from the mountain to the community. 26. Then they went to their houses.

LESSON FORTY-SEVEN - TAWA ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

The Field

1. There were a lot of people in the community. 2. There were a lot of fields in the community. 3. People planted in the fields. 4. All the people planted the fields. 5. "The fields give us food," Fernando said. 6. "Yes," said Esteban. 7. "Let's go to the field," Esteban said. 8. "Maybe the girls are there." 9. "Yes, let's go see the girls in the field." 10. Both boys went to the field. 11. In the field they saw a goat. 12. "The goat is eating in the field," said Esteban. 13. "Yes, he is eating potatoes," Fernando said. 14. "I will drive that goat out of the field," said the boy. 15. Both boys ran towards the goat. 16. They drove the goat from the field. 17. A man approached the field. 18. "Thank you," he said, "that goat was eating my potatoes." 19. "You have driven it away, thank you." 20. "Have you seen the girls in the field?" Fernando asked the man. 21. "No," said the man. 22. "Where might the girls be?" said the man. 23. "Maybe the girls are in the river," the man said. 24. "Let's go to the river," Esteban said.

LESSON FORTY-EIGHT - TAWA ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

At the River

1. In the middle of the fields there was a river. 2. In that river the boys together with the girls played. 3. Esteban together with Fernando approached the river. 4. The girls were across the river. 5. "They are playing there," the boys said. 6. "Let's jump the river," Esteban said. 7. "It is too wide," Fernando said. 8. "Let's put stepping stones," the boys said. 9. The boys brought big stones. 10. They put the stones in the river. 11. Fernando was on top of a stone. 12. "This stone is moving," he said. 13. "I will fall," Fernando said. 14. Then he fell into the river. 15. In the river Fernando laughed. 16. Then he went across. 17. There he wrang out his clothes. 18. Esteban came, laughing. 19. "You fell from the stone," he said. 20. The girls approached, laughing. 21. "Fernando fell into the river!! Fernando fell into the river!" the girls sang. 22. "What will your mother say?" Manuela said to Fernando. 23. "Nothing," Fernando said.

LESSON FORTY-NINE - TAWA ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

The Cookout

1. One morning Manuela told her sister, "Let's go to the field cookout." 2. "Yes, let's go," said the girl. 3. "Let's tell the boys and the girls." 4. Both went to Fernando's house. 5. "Fernando, let's go to the field; we will eat a cookout," said the children. 6. "Let's go," Fernando said. 7. "I will take the potatoes," said Fernando. 8. "I will take the salt," Manuela said. 9. "Let's call Francisco," the boy said. 10. "Yes, Rosario and Juana also." 11. The boy approached Francisco's home. 12. "Francisco!" yelling, he called. 13. Francisco's father came. 14. "Francisco is not in the house. He is in the field," he said. 15. "He will come tonight," said the father. 16. "We wanted to make a cookout," Manuel said. 17. "Make a cookout tomorrow," said the father. 18. "Now go play in the river." 19. "O.K." Fernando said. 20. Then he said to Francisco's father, "Remember, you will tell Francisco that we will make a cookout tomorrow." 21. Then the children went to the field. 22. Going to the field they met Juana. 23. "What are you doing?" asked the children. 24. "I am watching over the goats," Juana said.

LESSON FIFTY - P"ISQA ČUNKA

Winter - Summer

1. In the fields all the flowers are dying. 2. Summer has ended, now winter will start. 3. In the summer the children play in the river. 4. The fields have flowers. 5. In the winter the fields are dry. 6. The water in the river is cold. 7. Cold winds in all the fields, in all the mountains. 8. In the winter in the evening twilight, it is cold. 9. Some birds migrate. 10. In the summer the trees are green with leaves. 11. In the winter some trees are without leaves. 12. The leaves are dried, greyish-brown. 13. The leaves fall from the trees. 14. The leaves are on the ground. 15. The guinea pigs and the mice play with the dry leaves on the ground. 16. In the winter the day is short, and the night long. 17. In the summer the night is short, and the day is long. 18. In the winter men will eat dry foods. 19. In the summer men will eat green foods. 20. It is cold in the winter. 21. In the summer it is hot.

LESSON FIFTY-ONE - P"ISQA ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

The Rain

1. It rains in the summer. 2. The clouds gather in order to rain. 3. The clouds gather and it gets cold; then it rains. 4. In the big mountains it snows. 5. With the cold, the snow turns to ice. 6. During the winter there is ice on the mountain tops. 7. In the summer the ice melts. 8. The melting ice turns into water. 9. Water comes down from the mountains to the rivers. 10. The rivers fill with water. 11. With that water all the fields are irrigated. 12. With water men irrigate the fields. 13. The men work irrigating the fields. 14. Rain is good for the fields. 15. Rain is good for everything. 16. If it does not rain, there is no cold. 17. If it does not rain, we do not work the fields. 18. To have grass and to work the fields rain is the best. 19. In the summer the children play in the hills and the rivers. 20. In the winter the children play at the house.

LESSON FIFTY-TWO - P"ISQA ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

The Moonlight

1. Fernando and Esteban were walking in the mountains. 2. They were far from their houses. 3. They went to look for their llamas in the mountains. 4. They had lost a brown llama. 5. After losing a llama they

did not want to return to their homes. 6. They were looking for the llama. 7. "It is getting twilight," Esteban said. 8. "Yes," Fernando said, "it is already dark." 9. "Let's return," the boys said. 10. They started to go down the mountain. 11. "It is already dark," Fernando said, "I cannot see the road anymore." 12. "This year the winter is early," Esteban said. 13. "Yes, the day is smaller," Fernando said. 14. "Let's light a fire." 15. "Lighting a fire we will warm ourselves." 16. "Let's gather wood," said the boys. 17. Then they lit a fire. 18. "The fire is flaming," Fernando said. 19. "Yes, now the fire will illuminate." 20. "I am already getting warm," Fernando said. 21. "Bring more wood," Esteban said. 22. "There is none, that's all," said Fernando bringing a stick. 23. With the fire the boys warmed up. 24. "The moon is rising," Esteban said. 25. "Yes," said the other boy. 26. "The moon will light the road." 27. "While the moon gives light, we will go down the mountain." 28. "Put out the fire," Fernando said. 29. "Let's go, I already put it out," Esteban said. 30. Both boys went down the mountain to their homes.

LESSON FIFTY-THREE - P"ISQA ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

The Hut

1. The boys were coming down the mountain. 2. "It is too far to the house," Fernando said. 3. "Near here there is a hut," Esteban said. 4. "I saw it while pasturing the llamas." 5. "Whose is it?" Fernando asked. 6. "I do not know," Esteban said. 7. "Come this way; it is straight from here." 8. "Is it straight?" Fernando asked. "Straight," Esteban said. 9. Walking, they arrived at the hut. 10. In the door there was a big stick. "Let's lift it," said the boys. 11. Lifting the stick, they entered the hut. 12. Inside the hut, they lit a fire. 13. Then they brought straw. 14. "We will sleep here," said the boys. 15. "It is not cold in here." 16. "The fire is burning well." 17. "We will sleep warm here." 18. "This hut is good," said Fernando. 19. "Yes," said Esteban: "Let's add wood to the fire, so we will be warm." 20. After adding wood to the fire, the boys spread straw on the floor. 21. "Let's add straw," they said. 22. After adding straw, they said, "Until tomorrow." 23. Then they fell asleep.

LESSON FIFTY-FOUR - P"ISQA ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Hunger

1. And the next day ... 2. "I am hungry," said Fernando, waking up. 3. "Let's eat," Esteban said. 4. "What?" Fernando said. 5. "Let's eat roasted cereal," Esteban said. 6. "Here is the food bag, here is the

toasted cereal."   7. "Your toasted cereal is meager; in my food bag there is a lot of boiled beans," Fernando said.   8. "Yes, my toasted cereal is meager; your boiled beans are plentiful," Esteban said.   9. Talking thus the boys sat in the sun.   10. "Look," Fernando said, "a partridge."   11. "Yes," said Esteban, "let's look for its nest."   12. "There we will find eggs."   13. "We will eat partridge eggs."   14. The boys looked for the partridge nest.   15. "Here is the nest," said Fernando.   16. There were four eggs in the nest.   17. "Let's eat these four eggs."   18. "I am getting thirsty," Fernando said.   19. "There is water here," Esteban said.   20. They approached a small stream; there they drank water.   21. "Now let's go to the community," the boys said.   22. The boys went down the mountain.   23. On the road they met a man.   24. "Hi," said the man.   25. "Hi," said the boys.   26. Approaching the community, they met a lot of people.   27. "Lots of people," said Fernando.   28. "Yes," said Esteban.   29. Upon arriving at the community, the boys went to their homes.

LESSON FIFTY-FIVE - P"ISQA ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

The Old Man

1. Arriving at the house, Fernando met his mother.   2. "Fernando!" Mother said, "Did you bring the firewood?"   3. "No, Mother, I forgot."   4. "You should forget to eat," Mother said.   5. "What will I cook with?÷I asked you for it yesterday," Mother said.   6. "Yes, Mother," said Fernando. "I forgot."   7. "You forget everything," Mother said, as she approached the stove.   8. "Move!" Mother said. "I am mad at you."   9. Hearing that, Fernando left the house.   10. He was standing at the door of the house looking at the road.   11. The dog started to bark.   12. "What are you barking at?" Fernando asked the dog.   13. The dog ran to the road, barking.   14. Fernando looked at the road, and there he saw an old man.   15. Fernando approached the old man.   16. "Father old man," Fernando said, "come to my house, you will rest there."   17. "Thanks," said the old man, "thanks."   18. "Yes, I want to rest, I am coming from a faraway land."   19. "Give me water," the old man told Fernando.   20. "The dog is barking at the old man," Mother said. "He wants to bite him."   21. "You will not bite the old man," Fernando told the dog.   22. Then he made the dog run away.   23. "I am hungry," said the old man.   24. "The food is slightly burned," Mother said.   25. "It is all right this way," said the old man, while eating.   26. "Thanks!" the old man said again.   27. "Now I am already rested."   28. "I will be here in your house," the old man told Fernando's mother.   29. "I am a doctor, I am a diviner," said the old man.

LESSON FIFTY-SIX - P"ISQA ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

The Ring

1. That night the old man told Fernando: "I will sleep here in your house." 2. "I will spread out my bed here." 3. "Do you want some shorn skins?" Fernando asked. 4. "Yes," said the old man, "give me three skins." 5. "I brought a blanket; together with my poncho it's all right." 6. "Move that basket," Mother told Fernando; "let the old man sleep in that corner." 7. Then she called the old man. 8. "Put the old man's hat on top of that basket," she said. 9. Fernando took the old man's hat and put it on top of the basket. 10. Then he approached the old man again. 11. He sat at the foot of the bed. 12. "What are you looking at?" the old man asked Fernando. 13. "That ring of yours," Fernando said. 14. "What kind of ring is that?" Fernando asked. 15. "That I will tell you another day," the old man said. 16. "I will not tell you now." 17. "Where do you come from?" Fernando asked the old man. 18. "From a faraway land," the old man said. 19. "I walked for days from my home." 20. "I have to heal a man." 21. "That is why I came from my land." 22. "I will wait a month here, then I will go again." 23. "I have to heal that man." 24. "He will be sick next month." 25. "When he gets sick, I have to be there." 26. "How do you know?" Fernando asked. 27. "I have foreseen it in coca leaves." 28. Mother was watching the old man. 29. Then she said: "Fernando, go outside and bring firewood." 30. "Father old man," Mother said, kneeling. 31. "Do you want more food?" 32. "No, thank you, lady," said the old man. 33. The old man lay down to sleep.

LESSON FIFTY-SEVEN - P"ISQA ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Talking

1. The next day upon waking up, Fernando asked the old man: "What is your land like, Father old man?" 2. "My land is far away," said the old man. 3. "It is a whole month walking every day." 4. "In the hills of my land there are jaguars, bears, pumas, and deer." 5. "The pumas and the jaguars have tails; the bears do not have a tail." 6. "In the high flat lands there are vicuna, alpaca, and ostrich; in the lakes there are fish, and toads, together with their tadpoles." 7. "Here in my land there are also puma," Fernando said. 8. "When a llama dies, the puma will smell the meat." 9. "Perceiving the smell of a dead llama, he comes to eat it." 10. "Finding deer in the hills, the puma will eat them." 11. "Some deer have horns." 12. "All male deer will always have horns," said the old man. 13. "Yes," said Fernando, "the females do not have horns." 14. "That is so," said the old man. 15. "Yes," said Fernando. 16. Then Fernando said, "When the deer are small, they do not have horns; both the females and the males are the same." 17. "Yes, that is the way they are," said the old man. 18. Talking this way, the old man and the youngster

sat in the sunshine all morning. 19. While they were talking this way, a man approached the house. "Father old man," said the man. 20. "I have a toothache! You are an excellent healer. Heal me." 21. "Yes, I will heal you," said the old man. 22. "You will let the men know that I am here." 23. "I will leave next month." 24. "Are you a good healer?" Fernando asked the old man. 25. "Yes, that is the way they name me," said the old man. 26. "I will also tell the men that you are here," said Fernando. 27. And so saying he went to play.

LESSON FIFTY-EIGHT - P"ISQA ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Telling

1. Fernando was walking alone by the village. 2. While walking, he saw some women. 3. The women were also walking. 4. While walking they were spinning thread with a spindle whirl. 5. One woman was spinning a red woolen thread. 6. Another was doubling a green woolen thread with a black doubling spinning whirl. 7. While looking at the women Fernando remembered the old man. 8. "Ladies!" said Fernando to the women as he approached them. 9. "An excellent healer has arrived at my house." 10. "If you would be sick, he would heal you." 11. "Thanks," said the women. 12. "I cannot go today," said one woman. 13. "I will take my baby," said the other. 14. "That baby of mine fell into the river." 15. "Since that time it cries a lot each night." 16. "He may be definitely sick," said the other woman. 17. "Probably so, I will take him to the healer." 18. "Thanks," said the women to Fernando. 19. Saying that they left. 20. Then Fernando walked to all the houses. 21. He approached each house. 22. He told the people in every house: "An excellent healer has arrived at my house." 23. In one house a woman asked: "Which healer?" 24. "I do not know his name," Fernando said. 25. "He did not tell me his name; neither can I ask him." 26. "Is he an old man?" asked the woman. 27. "Yes, with white hair," Fernando said. 28. "If he is old anyone is good." 29. "Probably so," Fernando said. Then he left. 30. Walking this way, Fernando met Francisco. 31. "How are you, Francisco," Fernando said. 32. "O.K." Francisco said. 33. "Where are you going?" Fernando asked. 34. "Llama driver merchants have arrived; they have camped over there—I am going to buy salt," Francisco said. 35. "Let's go," Fernando said.

LESSON FIFTY-NINE - P"ISQA ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

The Llama Merchants

1. Fernando together with Francisco went walking to the llama drivers'. 2. "I am going to buy salt," said Francisco. 3. Talking, the boys

arrived at the camp. 4. "How are you, Father Llama Driver?" Francisco said. 5. "What do you want?" the llama driver said. 6. "Do you have salt to sell?" Francisco said. 7. "There is," said the merchant. 8. "How much?" 9. "Forty cents every brick," the merchant said. 10. "These bricks of yours are too small, Father Merchant," Francisco said. 11. "That's all there are," the merchant said. 12. "Will it remain forty for each brick?" Francisco said. 13. "Yes," said the merchant. 14. "And one half?" said the young boy. 15. "Twenty cents," said the merchant. 16. "And one half of one half?" 17. "A dime," said the merchant. 18. "I only brought five cents," Francisco said. 19. "I will give you a handful," said the merchant. 20. "Give me a double handful," Francisco said. 21. "No," said the merchant. 22. "Oh come on, give it to me, Father," Francisco said, "I'll come back to buy pots." 23. "I will give it to you," said the merchant. 24. "Where are you going to carry (the salt)?" said Fernando. 25. "I brought a small lunch bag," said Francisco, while receiving the salt in the bag. 26. "Now let's go in a hurry," Fernando said. 27. "Thank you, Father, we are going," said Francisco as he made the merchant hold the money. 28. "Come again," said the merchant. 29. "My mother is waiting," said Francisco, "let's hurry." 30. The boys went running to their house. 31. Upon arriving at his house, Francisco said to his mother: "Mother, here is the salt." 32. "Put it on a flat plate." 33. "It is not a small amount," Francisco said; "it is a double handful!" 34. "Put it in a bowl, if it is too much," said his mother. 35. "And Fernando?" said the mother. "Is he outside?" 36. "No," said Francisco, "he went to his home." 37. "A healer has arrived at his house," said Francisco.

LESSON SIXTY - SUQTA ČUNKA

The Slide

1. As Fernando arrived at his house, he saw a woman at the door. 2. He also saw his mother at the door. 3. Approaching, he heard what his mother said:" Fernando, go and bring a blanket for your aunt to sit." 4. "I'll give you this poncho of mine," Fernando said to his aunt. 5. The women were inside the house talking while Fernando was outside playing. 6. Esteban came up over the wall. 7. "Fernando," he said, "on top of the mountain, there are a lot of condors. Let's go!" 8. The boys went up the mountain. 9. There the condors were eating on top of a dead llama, gobbling the meat. 10. "There are vultures here, also," Esteban said. 11. "Let's hide here," Fernando said. "We will see from here." 12. "Let us not hide here," Esteban said. "There are ants here; they'll bite us." 13. "That llama is revolting," Fernando said. "It is rotting." 14. "Let's go," Esteban said. "Tonight I will dream of that llama." 15. So saying, the boys went down the mountain. 16. "Let's go this way," Fernando said. "There is a slide here." 17. "Slide on that one," Esteban said. 18. "I will not be able to," Fernando said. 19. Esteban pushed Fernando. 20. Fernando started to slide, then rolled over. 21. "I twisted my foot,"

Fernando said. "It aches." 22. "Does it hurt too much?" Esteban said. 23. "Yes, it hurts a lot." 24. "I will carry you so we can go to the house," Esteban said. 25. "You will not be able to. I am too heavy," Fernando said. 26. In this way the boys went to the house. 27. Arriving at the house, Fernando said, "I am afraid." 28. "Me, too," Esteban said.

LESSON SIXTY-ONE - SUQTA ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Healing

1. The boys arrived at the house with difficulty. 2. Fernando was getting the fever. 3. That night he was delirious all night. 4. He raved of condors, ants, and everything. 5. "The old man is not here," said Fernando's mother. "He will return tomorrow." 6. The next day early the old man returned. 7. "Father old man," said Fernando's mother, "Fernando is sick." 8. "Yesterday he fell on the mountain. His foot is swollen." 9. "Where is he?" said the old man. 10. Then he approached Fernando. 11. "Show me your foot," said the man. 12. Then the old man felt his foot. 13. "His bone is all right," he said. "It is not broken." 14. "The fever is the only bad thing. Now we will heal him," said the old man. 15. He chose an herb from his bag. 16. "Boil this herb in water," the old man said. 17. "It may be the wind, the land, or witchcraft," said the old man. 18. Then he pressed that herb to his foot. *20. Then he pulled two green leaves from his bag. 21. He pressed those leaves on Fernando's head. 22. "Those leaves will diminish the fever." 23. Then he hung a narrow band around Fernando's neck. 24. "With this band the witchcraft will disappear," said the old man. 25. Doing all that the old man sat in a corner. 26. Holding his coca bag, he chewed coca leaves. 27. Then Fernando's mother said, "Fernando is all right." 28. "Put a stocking on his foot; tomorrow he will be all right," said the old man.

LESSON SIXTY-TWO - SUQTA ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

The Parakeet

1. The next day the boy was already well. 2. His foot was not swollen any more, nor was it hurting. 3. "Now you come out into the sunshine," said the old man. 4. "I am too tired," said Fernando. 5. "Come along," said the old man. 6. In the sunshine, Fernando talked to the old man. 7. "You are big now," said the old man. "You are growing fast." 8. "What will you do when you are grown up? What are you learning now?" 9. "I want to be like you," said Fernando. 10. "Father old man, how have you learned everything you know?" 11. "I was taught by an old man at home,"

and so saying the old man started to talk. 12. "In the olden years, our fathers the Incas had all this land." 13. "Our Inca was the son of the Sun." 14. "The Sun, God and the Inca used to speak together." 15. "Our Incas spoke to us, saying, "Do not be lazy, do not be liars, do not be thieves." 16. "Whoever is lazy, whoever is a liar, whoever is a thief, was with sin." 17. "All men used to walk straight with the Incas." 18. "Our Inca was terribly rich." 19. "All men used to be well fed, and with good clothes." 20. "And now all our people are hungry and with rags." 21. "Now our people do not know about the Inca any more; that is why they are this way." 22. "And the Inca, where is he now?" asked Fernando. 23. "The foreigners killed the Inca; they killed our father," so saying the old man cried. 24. "That is why our people are not rich now." 25. "Father old man," said Fernando, "go on talking, I want to learn about the Incas." 26. At that moment parakeets were flying noisily over the house. 27. One parakeet fell from above between them. 28. The old man picked up the parakeet. 29. "His right wing is broken," he said. 30. "God has sent me this parakeet," he said. 31. "He is telling me to talk like a parrot." 32. "Being this way, I will teach you everything about the Incas; we will start tomorrow." 33. "I would like for Francisco, Esteban, and Serafin to be here; they are my friends." 34. "So be it," said the old man. "You call your friends tomorrow." 35. "Thanks" said Fernando.

LESSON SIXTY-THREE - SUQTA ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

The Offering

1. The next day, the old man got up at twilight. 2. And getting up, he went to look for a llama to buy. 3. Returning with a black llama, the old man told Fernando: "We are going to kill this llama to make an offering." 4. "How are we going to kill her?" Fernando said. 5. "We are going to cut her throat," said the old man. 6. "I will go tell my father and my mother," Fernando said. 7. Fernando, together with his mother and father, approached the old man. 8. "To whom are we going to offer this llama?" asked Fernando's father. 9. "I will recount the history of the Incas," the old man said. "To do that we first have to make an offering." 10. "Are we going to make an offering now?" asked Fernando's mother. 11. "No," said the old man; "now we will prepare everything to make the offering tomorrow." 12. "You will prepare the chicha," the old man said to Fernando's mother. 13. "You will prepare the firewood," said the old man to Fernando's father. 14. "And I will prepare the incense and all other things," said the old man. 15. "And you, Fernando, will go tell your friends to come tomorrow. They should come early before the sun rises." 16. All that day they prepared everything in the house to have the offering the next day. 17. The mother prepared the chicha. 18. The father prepared the firewood. 19. The old man prepared the incense. 20. Fernando called his friends. 21. And the black llama was resting in the corral. 22. That evening at twilight, the old man went over to the

nearest hill. 23. From that hill a greatly snowed mountain could be seen. 24. When it was becoming dark, the old man arrived at the hill. 25. There lighting a fire, he made offerings to the machula and mallko spirits. 26. The old man was on that mountain until midnight. 27. Finishing the offering on the mountain, he returned to the house to sleep.

LESSON SIXTY-FOUR - SUQTA ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Offering

1. At twilight before sunrise, the old man together with Fernando's father went to the llama corral to catch the black llama. 2. Once catching the llama, they tied her feet with a white rope. 3. When the llama was tied up, they killed her with a knife. 4. Fernando caught all the blood in an earthenware bowl. 5. Then the old man pulled out the llama's heart; along with the esophagus, he pulled it out. 6. Observing well the heart and the esophagus, the old man blew on the heart offering it to God. 7. Then putting both of them on top of a stone, he picked up the bowl of blood, and sprinkled the blood toward the houses and the fences. 8. Then, with his finger, he painted the blood on his face. 9. In the same manner, he painted all the people on their faces with blood. 10. Finishing that, he put the heart and esophagus into an empty bowl. 11. He put incense on the top. 12. While putting the incense in, he held a cup of chicha. 13. With that chicha he sprinkled the bowl, making the offering. 14. Then he sprinkled the soil, making the offering to Mother Earth. 15. Then he blew on the cup, offering it to God. 16. Then holding the cup with both his hands, he drank all the chicha. 17. When he finished drinking the cup, all made an offering. 18. Finishing the offering, he placed the bowl on the fire, burning the heart together with the esophagus and the incense, until everything was burned up. 19. Then they drank again. 20. Drinking this way, each one offered to Mother Earth and God. 21. Then they started a big bonfire. 22. There they roasted llama meat. 23. They ate that roasted meat. 24. They roasted llama meat all day. 25. When they finished eating the llama meat, all sat on the floor encircling the fire. 26. It was getting late already, and the old man, raising his right hand, pointed at heaven. 27. Pointing at the stars he said: "Father spirits, hold me; God listen to me." 28. "Inca Emperors, you that are resting in heaven, help me, that I might tell this people, in order for me to teach of your lives, and of your people. 29. The day will come at which time a new Inca Emperor will appear, in order to take possession of these lands of the sun." 30. Then, sitting on the ground, the old man started to talk.

LESSON SIXTY-FIVE - SUQTA ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

Manco Capac - The First Emperor

1. The old man, telling about the Incas, said: "The first Emperor was called Manco Capac. 2. Manco Capac's wife was named Mama Ocllo. 3. Father Sun sent Manco Capac and Mama Ocllo to this land. 4. They appeared from the waters of Lake Titicaca. 5. Father Sun gave to Manco Capac a golden staff. 6. Wherever this golden staff disappeared in the ground, that territory will be the center of the whole earth. 7. In this manner Manco Capac, together with Mama Ocllo, came to this land. 8. Manco Capac taught men to plant; he taught them to build houses; he taught them to make irrigation canals; he taught them to make potterty; he taught them to do all the work of men. 9. And Mama Ocllo taught the women to cook; she taught them to weave clothes; she taught them all the work of women. 10. Teaching all men in this manner, the Emperor Manco Capac, together with the Queen Mama Ocllo, built the city of Cuzco. 11. They made everything in the name of Father Sun. 12. In the way in which Father Sun ordered it, it was done. 13. Then being in his time of death, Father Manco Capac left his son, who was the Inca Prince. 14. Being Emperor, he named himself Sinchi Roca. 15. All men cried when Manco Capac died. 16. He was the first of the sons of the Sun on this earth. 17. All men loved Manco Capac with all their hearts.

LESSON SIXTY-SIX - SUQTA ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

Sinchi Roca - The Second Emperor

1. When Manco Capac, the Emperor, died, they did not bury him, mummifying his body; they kept it so that it would be with them. 2. They did the same to Mama Ocllo. 3. The Emperor Sinchi Roca was a man of great strength. 4. He put his father's Royal Tassel on himself. 5. Then calling the curacas, he sent them to seize the lands of the Pukino and Kanchi. 6. The curacas conquered those lands for the Emperor. 7. There they left teachers to teach Quechua to the people. 8. The Emperor also sent philosophers so that they might know of the Sun in those lands. 9. After letting them know of the Sun, they went, together with the curacas of those new lands, to other communities to conquer more land for the Emperor. 10. In this manner they conquered Caucalli, Lurucachi, Asillu, Asankatu, reaching all the way to Unasuyu Fortress. 11. There they built a fortress to guard the land of the Incas. 12. In doing so, the curacas enlarged the land of the Incas. 13. The Queen of Sinchi Roca was named Mama Kora, and the Inca Prince, Lloque Yupanqui. 14. Sinchi Roca lived many years with his people. 15. All his people loved him very much. 16. When he died, his body was mummified. 17. Mummifying it, they kept it. 18. They kept Mama Kora in the same manner. 19. Sinchi Roca left the land of Manco Capac enlarged. 20. And upon dying, he went to heaven to his fathers, the Sun and Manco Capac.

LESSON SIXTY-SEVEN - SUQTA ČUNKA QANČISNIYUQ

Lloque Yupanqui - The Third Emperor

1. When Sinchi Roca died, his Royal Tassel went to his son. 2. The son of Sinchi Roca was named Lloque Yupanqui. 3. This Emperor was left-handed. 4. While being a child, he had not taught to work his right hand. 5. Lloque Yupanqui's Queen was named Mama Cawa. 6. Lloque Yupanqui went to visit his lands personally. 7. In this way, after seeing the land, he called the curacas. 8. All the curacas gathered in Cuzco. 9. There, Lloque Yupanqui spoke to all the curacas while holding his scepter in his left hand. 10. "We will enlarge our land," he said. 11. So saying, he appointed two of his uncles as generals, calling six thousand men. 12. With six thousand men, he went to the Southern Province. 13. Arriving at Lake Titicaca, they took all the people and the land. 14. Arriving at Ayaviri, he harrangued the people to avoid a battle. 15. Harranguing, he said, 'Our Father the Sun has ordered us to teach all the people to work, to be good men. 16. In this way it would be good for you to come in a gentle manner and obey me in everything.' 17. The men of Ayaviri laughed at what the Inca said. 18. The Inca Emperor, getting mad, ordered his soldiers to surround the Ayaviris. 19. In this manner Lloque Yupanqui won over the Ayaviri people. 20. The Emperor left his teachers to teach the people from Ayaviri then he returned to Cuzco. 21. There all the people were happy because their Emperor was victorious. 22. From Cuzco the Inca Lloque Yupanqui called his soldiers again. 23. This time he called nine thousand warriors. 24. With them he conquered Paukar Colla and also Jatun Colla. 25. From Jatun Colla he conquered Chukuitu, Illavi, Chulli, and Sipita. 26. Everywhere the Inca was victorious—he himself went with the army. 27. From there he sent the generals alone to Pacasa. 28. Ten men of the Inca were supervised by the Leader of Ten. 29. One hundred men of the Inca were supervised by the Leader of One Hundred. 30. One thousand men of the Inca were supervised by the Leader of One Thousand. 31. And the Leader of One Thousand was supervised by the generals. 32. The generals would obey the Inca. 33. In this manner the Inca supervised all his people well. 34. In all new lands, the Inca made the Sun known; he taught what the Sun had ordered him. 35. Leaving all the new lands in working order, Lloque Yupanqui returned to Cuzco. 36. His son was the Prince Mayta Capac. 37. When Lloque Yupanqui died, he went to heaven. 38. His people cried a lot when the Emperor died. 39. Mummifying the body of Lloque Yupanqui, they kept it.

LESSON SIXTY-EIGHT - SUQTA ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Mayta´Capac - The Fourth Emperor

1. The son of Lloque Yupanqui was the Royal Prince Mayta Capac. 2. When his father died, the Tassel and the Scepter went to him. 3. This Emperor

went to visit all his land. 4. The predecessor of this Inca had divided the whole land into three divisions. 5. One part for the Sun, one part for the Inca and one part for the people. 6. From the part of the people, they gave to each individual, be it man, woman or child. 7. Dividing the new lands in the same manner, he returned to Cuzco. 8. There, calling the curacas, he gathered twelve thousand men. 9. With all the people he went to the Titicaca River. 10. In that river, he had boats made. 11. He had the boats made of totora reeds; the boats used to float well. 12. With the boats he sent all the people across to the other side. 13. Then walking all the way, he arrived to Tihuanacu. 14. He found an old city in Tihuanacu. 15. In that city there were only ruins. 16. Some men were frightened when they saw Tihuanacu. 17. There were big houses made out of stone. 18. Some stones were made like a man. 19. 'This city is holy,' said the Emperor. 20. From Tihuanacu the Emperor conquered the province of Greater Pacasa. 21. Then he conquered the lands of Caquiarii, Kaukikura and Malluma. 22. Then the Emperor Mayta Capac returned to Cuzco. 23. Before returning, he sent some general to go beyond the snow-covered mountains up to the land of Cuchuna. 24. After conquering that, the general requested men from the Emperor to settle in that land. 25. They named those new lands Cuchuna and Makewa. 26. In this manner the Emperor left Collasuyu (the Province of the South). 27. In later years this same Emperor conquered Laricaja and then the land of Sankawan. 28. And the Colla people were gathering at the Waychu River. 29. There, they encountered the people of the Inca, not being willing to obey the Inca. 30. At that time the Emperor waited. 31. Not obeying him, the Collas (Aymaras) started the battle. 32. They battled all that day. 33. That day six thousand Collas died. 34. And of the men of the Inca, five hundred men died. 35. Hearing of the battle, all the Colla people obeyed the Inca. 36. With fear, the curacas of Calamaika and Caracolla surrendered and came to the Emperor. 37. Then the Emperor went to Carakatu and later conquered Chuquiago. 38. To settle these new lands he sent settlers, then he returned to Cuzco. 39. While resting in Cuzco, the Emperor wanted to take his people to Cuntisuyu (the Western Province). 40. For that purpose, he ordered a reed bridge in the Apurimay River. 41. Seeing that, many people surrendered to the Inca. 42. In this manner the Inca conquered Cuntisuyu (the Western Province) up to the Arequipa. 43. Then he returned to Cuzco. 44. The Queen of Mayta Capac was named Mama Cuca. 45. Dying, he left the Royal Prince Capac Yupanqui.

LESSON SIXTY-ONE - SUQTA ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Capac Yupanqui - The Fifth Emperor

1. When Mayta Capac died, the Tassel and the Sceptor went to the Royal Prince Capac Yupanqui. 2. This Emperor visited all his land; after seeing it all, he returned to Cuzco. 3. There, he called the generals and the curacas. 4. Gathering people, he went to Cuntisuyu (the Western Province) to conquer that land. 5. There he ordered built a larger bridge

in the Apurimac River. 6. Then he went to conquer the land of the Aymaras with seven thousand soldiers. 7. Then appointing the Prince Titu as general, he sent him into the lands of the Quechua to conquer them. 8. General Titu went to Cochapampa. 9. There the curaca of Cochapampa delivered all his land to the Inca. 10. In later years, the Emperor Capac Yupanqui went to Collasuyu (the Southern Province) with a very large number of people. 11. He, while going by the province of Chuguiapu, went all the way to Pariaka. 12. Then he conquered Tapajri, Cochapampa, Macha and Chayanta. 13. Conquering all that land, the Emperor Capac Yupanqui rested in Chayanta. 14. Then the Emperor Capac Yupanqui conquered Totora, Cayara, Chaqui, and Sacaca. 15. To travel from Chaqui to Chamurru they built a cable basket over a deep river gorge. 16. In the lands of Cayara, Capac Yupanqui rested for three years; only then he returned to Cuzco. 17. From Cuzco, he sent colonizers to these lands. 18. In Cuzco, being old already, Capac Yupanqui died. 19. All the people in all the lands cried for that Emperor. 20. The Queen of Emperor Capac Yupanqui was named Mama Curillpay. 21. Mummifying both their corpses, the Incas kept them. 22. This Emperor, above all, was gentle.

LESSON SEVENTY - QANČIS ČUNKA

Inca Roca - The Sixth Emperor

1. When Capac Yupanqui died, the Tassel and the Scepter went to his son, Prince Roca. 2. This Inca went to visit his lands for more than two years. 3. Upon returning to Cuzco, he called the generals for them to gather twenty thousand soldiers. 4. With all those soldiers, he went to Chinchasuyu (the Northern Province). 5. There he conquered the lands of the Chanca. 6. Inca Roca was very angry with the Chanca people, because they sacrificed their own children. 7. That is why the Chanca inside their hearts used to hate the Inca. 8. Then he sent his son, the Prince Yawar Wacaj, to Antisuyu (the Eastern Province) as a general with fifteen thousand men. 9. The Prince Yawar Huacac finished conquering the Antisuyu (the Eastern Province). 10. Finishing that, he returned to Cuzco. 11. The Emperor Inca Roca, finishing the conquest of the Antisuyu (the Eastern Province) and Cuntisuyu (the Western Province), rested in Cuzco for some years. 12. In later years he ordered people to be gathered; he appointed generals; and readying everything, he counted thirty thousand men. 13. In this manner he appointed six generals. 14. Each general had five thousand men. 15. With all those men, he went to the Collasuyu (the Southern Province). 16. There he conquered Mizque, Sacaca, Machaca, Caracara, all the way to Chuqui Chaca. 17. Then he returned to Cuzco. 18. From Cuzco the Emperor Inca Roca sent teachers and philosophers to all his lands. 19. He built a large number of schools so that all his people would speak one language and know the Sun god. 20. In all the lands he ordered irrigation ditches built so that the lands would be well irrigated. 21. When the Emperor Inca Roca died, all the people cried, tearing their clothes. 22. He was great above all, they said.

LESSON SEVENTY-ONE - QANČIS ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Yahuar Huacac - The Seventh Emperor

(Part I)

1. When the Emperor Inca Roca died, the Tassel and the Royal Sceptor went to his son, the Prince Yahuar Huacac. 2. When this Emperor was being born, when his mother was giving birth to him, he had cried blood. 3. This is why all men are afraid. 4. What mean thing will happen to him, it was said. 5. "Would he be bewitched?" some asked themselves. 6. This is why this Emperor Yahuar Huacac was a fearful one. 7. He did not want to form armies to conquer new lands. 8. He went three times to visit all his lands. 9. So that he would not be called a coward, he called the generals, gathering twenty thousand men. 10. He sent General Maita to Atacama. 11. General Maita, upon conquering that land, returned. 12. In this manner, the Emperor Yahuar Huacac took courage. 13. Taking courage, he sent General Maita to the Collasuyu (the Southern Province) to conquer Caranqa, Ullaca, Llipi, Chicha and Ampara. 14. This Emperor Yahuar Huacac had a great sorrow. 15. The Prince, his oldest son, was mean. 16. Never had an Emperor been mean; all had been good Incas. 17. The Prince would not listen to his father in anything. 18. Because the Prince would not obey, his father the Emperor Yahuar Huacac cast out his oldest son from Cuzco. 19. For this reason, this Prince was used to live overseeing the llama herds of the Sun God. 20. He was called the Llama Herder Prince. 21. In this manner the Prince lived in Chita for three years. 22. One day the Herder Prince came to Cuzco to see his father. 23. His father, learning that he had returned to Cuzco, became very angry. 24. The Prince talked to his father, saying: 'In Chita while I was herding the llama, an Inca appeared to me. 25. He said to me: "I am the Inca Viracocha, son of the Sun as your father. 25. The Sun has required me that you must tell your father the following: 'All the Chancas in the Cuntisuyu (the Western Province) are rebelling. 27. They will come to Cuzco to conquer this land in battle.' 28. Tell your father to call the generals and to gather the soldiers."' 29. The Emperor Yahuar Huacac, being a coward and hating the Prince his son, did not listen. 30. He cast him out of his house. 31. The Prince also told his father, 'The Inca that appeared to me, Viracocha, had a long beard, and his tunic extended to his feet, and his face was white; that is the way he was!' 32. His father, becoming angry, cast his son out again. 33. All of the elders were afraid of what the Prince had said. 34. Three months later, the Chancas rebelled in a tumult. 35. Learning that, the Emperor Yahuar Huacac, being a coward, was escaping to Collasuyu (the Southern Province). 36. The Herder Prince was informed in Chita about the rebellion of the Chancas.

LESSON SEVENTY-TWO - QANČIS ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Yahuar Huacac - The Seventh Emperor

(Part II)

1. As soon as he fled, they informed the prince. 2. Knowing that the Viracocha Prince (this is the way in which people called him already) sent word to his father not to escape: 'I will go to block the Chancas.' 3. Gathering people fast, he assembled thirty thousand soldiers. 4. With them, he went to stop the Chancas. 5. Meeting them a whole day, they were at each other in battle. 6. In that battle the Sun God turned the stones and the trees into people to help the Prince. 7. That day thirty thousand men died: eight thousand Incas and twenty-two thousand Chancas. 8. Victorious over the Chanca, the Prince returned to Cuzco. 9. There in the Shrine of Coricancha, he told the Sun God his victory. 10. Remembering his father, he built a big house in the mountains. 11. In that house he kept his father until he died, because he was a coward. 12. Before his father died, he took the Tassel and the Sceptor. 13. In this way this Emperor imprisoned his father. 14. The Queen of Yahuar Huacac was Queen Mama Chijya. 15. When Yahuar Huacac died, nobody cried. 16. Because the Inca Prince had said that the spirit Viracocha had a beard, they called the Spaniards Viracocha, saying, 'They are children of the Sun God.'

LESSON SEVENTY-THREE - QANCIS CUNKA KINSAYUQ

Viracocha - The Eighth Emperor

1. All the curacas came to kneel (pay homage) in front of Emperor Viracocha. 2. Among the curacas were also the curacas of Tujma. 3. They told the Emperor about the land of Chile. 4. During all his life, this Emperor took care of the land. 5. Building highways, creating irrigation canals, erecting palaces dedicated to the Sun, Viracocha and Pachacamac. 6. He sent philosophers to all the land, also teachers to teach the people. 7. He ordered a census taken of all the people. 8. He ordered a census of all domestic animals, the alpacas and the llamas. 9. He built storehouses along all highways. 10. It was in this way that this Emperor lived, loved by the people. 11. Emperor Viracocha's wife was named Mama Runtu because she was so white of face. 12. The Prince heir was named Titu Manco Capac. 13. When his father, the Emperor Viracocha, was dying, the told the Prince to take the name of Pachacuti when he became Emperor. 14. Before dying, the Emperor Viracocha frightened the Incas by predicting: 'The Empire will fall. 15. All the Incas will disappear. 16. Another people will come to this land. 17. They will have white faces and beards.' 18. Years later the Emperor Viracocha died. 19. All the people in the lands of the Empire cried. 20. The Prince Titu Manco Capac took the Tassel under the name of Pachacuti.

LESSON SEVENTY-FOUR - QANČIS ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Pachacuti - The Ninth Emperor

1. His father specially told this Emperor to take the name of Pachacuti. 2. Becoming Emperor, he visited the land for three full years. 2. Then upon coming back and calling the generals, he gathered people. 4. Gathering thirty thousand people, he named his younger brother Prince Capac Yupanqui general to conquer in Chinchasuyu (the Northern Province). 5. Before Pachacuti went to Chinchasuyu, he married his sister. 6. His Sister Queen was truly beautiful. 7. After doing that, the Emperor went with all his people to Chinchasuyu (the Northern Province). 8. The General Tupac Yupanqui conquered Guamancuchu and Cajamarca. 9. Then coming down to the hot land, the General Prince conquered Ica, Pisco and Chincha. 10. These he added to the hold of the Inca. 11. In this Northern Province lived the Yunca people. 12. Later, the Emperor Pachacuti sent his son to Chimu; the Inca Prince conquered that province. 13. In order to conquer Chimu, the Prince was in battle for three years. 14. When they were conquering Chimu, the Emperor Pachacuti never left Cuzco. 15. He built schools in all the lands. 16. He built nunneries. 17. He built warehouses. 18. He made big roads. 19. In this manner, working for his land, helping all the people, Emperor Pachacuti remained until he died. 20. Pachacuti left four hundred and ten children. 21. Pachacuti's Queen was named Anawarke. 22. Upon dying, the Emperor Pachacuti left his son the Prince. 23. His name was Inca Yupanqui. 24. Pachacuti was a great learned man.

LESSON SEVENTY-FIVE - QANČIS ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

Inca Yupanqui - The Tenth Emperor

1. When Pachacuti died, the Royal Tassel went to Inca Yupanqui. 2. This Emperor was a strong man. 3. Becoming Emperor, he went to visit all his land like his father and like his grandfather. 4. Upon seeing all the land, he came back to Cuzco. 5. There, calling the generals, he gathered people. 6. He sent ten thousand people to Musu. 7. Musu is a tropical (hot) land. 8. Many men died of diseases. 9. Only one thousand people arrived in Musu. 10. Upon conquering that land, some came back to Cuzco through the land of the Kallawajas. 11. Later he sent people to the land of the Chiriwane via Chuquichaca. 12. There they did not find people. 13. In that manner, he stopped that conquest. 14. Later, he sent his people to Chile. 15. His people battled in Chile for six years. 16. There he stopped his conquest on Mauli River. 17. Returning them from Chile, he rested in Cuzco. 18. In Cuzco he built the fortress of Sacsawaman. 19. There, while working in Cuzco, he got sick. 20. He died with that disease. 21. When he died, his son the Prince became Emperor. 22. His name was Tupac Yupanqui. 23. Inca Yupanqui's Queen was named

couriers told the Emperor that the Prince Inti Cusi Wallpa (Huáscar) had been born. 15. Learning this, the Emperor Huayna Capac returned rapidly to Cuzco. 16. For such an awaited heir Prince, Huayna Capac wanted a big celebration to be held on the celebration of the Prince's baptism (literally: "hair cutting"). 17. In the celebration of the first hair cutting, the children are given a name and are weaned from breast feeding. 18. After knowing his son, Huayna Capac ordered a big golden chain for the day of the cutting. 19. All the generals and principal Incas were to dance holding the chain that day. 20. After ordering that, he went around his lands. 21. Then he returned for the baptism. 22. On that day, all the Incas danced with that golden chain. 23. That is why this Prince was named Huáscar. 24. Finishing that celebration, the Emperor Huayna Capac called his generals to gather the people. 25. With that people, he went to conquer Tumbez. 26. Then he conquered many other lands. 27. While being in that war, he took a Princess from Quito. 28. She gave birth to Atawallpa. 29. While still in that war, the couriers let him know that the Lady Pillco Waca had given birth to a Prince. 30. The name of this Prince was Nina Cuyuchi. 31. The sister of the Prince Nina Cuyuchi was Lady Pillco Nina. 32. Huayna Capac loved Atawallpa with all his heart. 33. He took him around the whole Empire. 34. He grew up with the soldiers from childhood, learning everything from his father. 35. His friends were Kiskis and Chalkuchina. 36. Later, these friends became his generals. 37. Huayna Capac conquered a great deal of new land for the Empire. 38. Of all the Emperors, he was the greatest.

LESSON SEVENTY-EIGHT - QANČIS ČUNKA PUSAQNIYUQ

Huayna Capac - The Twelfth Emperor

(Part II)

1. In later years, Huayna Capac, traveling to Collasuyu (the Southern Province), arrived at Tihuanacu. 2. There he rested until the New Year (June 24). 3. On New Year's Day, the fortune tellers in Tihuanacu used to tell the future by melting lead. 4. The principal fortune teller of Tihuanacu spoke to the Emperor, saying: 'You will divide your land into two parts. 5. Later, the Empire will end.' 6. Huayna Capac did not pay attention to the fortune teller. 7. Being in Quito fifteen years later, he called Prince Huáscar from Cuzco. 8. In front of all the generals, he told the Prince Huáscar: 'In this land of Quito, the principal curaca will be my son Atawallpa. As your brother, he will help you in everything.' 10. In later years, Huayna Capac rested in Quito. 11. While being there, they told him that unknown men had come in a boat, saying thus: 'Those men are bearded as Viracocha,' they said. 12. Knowing that, Huayna Capac was afraid. 13. Calling the diviners, he asked them about those unknown men. 14. The diviners told him: 'Those men are coming to conquer the Empire.' 15. Huayna Capac was very afraid, listening to that. 16. After that time Huayna Capac became sickly. 17. He lived eight years like that. 18. Being ready to die, he called the learned men and the generals. 19. He

talked to them in this manner: 'While being in Tihuanacu at a New Year Celebration, a fortune teller told me, "You are going to divide the Empire." 20. I did not pay attention to him. 21. Later, because my heart loved Atawallpa, it made me divide the Empire. 22. Then I want you to know this: that in the temple of the Sun, when Sinchi Roca was Emperor, the Sun revealed to the High Priest and said: "There will only be twelve Emperors. 23. Later, blood will make the Incas disappear, as in a river." 24. This only the High Priest and I know. 25. In later years, our Father Viracocha, showing himself to the Prince as a ghost, also prophesied: "Bearded men like me, never seen before, will arrive in the Empire." 26. When they arrive you should obey them in everything. 27. If you don't maybe our Father Viracocha will be angry.' 28. Almost dying, Huayna Capac ordered the following: 'The Prince Nina Cuyuchi will be the Emperor—only he is the Highest Prince. 29. I want my heart to be buried in Quito; then they will take me to Cuzco.' 30. So saying, Huayna Capac died, leaving two Incas. 31. In the same month, Nina Cuyuchi died. 32. Prince Huáscar was in Cuzco. 33. Prince Atawallpa was in Quito.

LESSON SEVENTY-NINE - QANČIS ČUNKA ISQUNNIYUQ

Huáscar - The Thirteenth Emperor

1. At the death of Huayna Capac, the Tassel went to Huáscar because the Prince Nina Cuyuchi had died. 2. He rested in Cuzco for five years after burying his father. 3. In those five years he did not conquer any land for the Empire. 4. In Collasuyu (the Southern Province), all had been conquered. 5. In Cuntisuyu (the Western Province), also everything had been conquered. 6. Only in Chinchasuyu (the Northern Province) was there land to be conquered. 7. He could not go to Chinchasuyu. 8. Quito was there, and in Quito was Atawallpa. 9. Huáscar could not go to Quito any more, because of what his father had recommended to him. 10. Remembering all that, Huáscar rested for five years. 11. Some of his generals told him: 'Atawallpa is not your equal. 12. He is only a big curaca. 13. He should come to Cuzco, as all curacas, to kneel in front of you.' 14. Thinking all that, Huáscar sent a messenger to his brother Atawallpa with the following message: 15. 'My father the Emperor Huayna Capac conquered all the land of Quito for the Empire. 16. You are only a curaca in Quito. 17. I, Huáscar, being Emperor, am telling you not to conquer any land for Quito. 18. All new lands are for the Empire. 19. And being a curaca, you, Atawallpa, have to come to kneel in front of me.' 20. Upon hearing that, Atawallpa returned the courier with the following message? 'Emperor Huáscar, I know you are Emperor. 21. Knowing that, I wish to go to Cuzco to kneel in front of you. 22. So that my people may know you, I will also take them. 23. In this manner, seeing you, they will also kneel.' 24. Hearing that, Huáscar happily rested in Cuzco, waiting for his brother Atawallpa to come. 25. Six months later, all the men of Atawallpa went to Cuzco. 26. They went as soldiers; thirty

thousand men went from Quito to Cuzco. 27. These soldiers were led by two generals. 28. One was named Chalkuchima, the other was named Kiskis. 29. They were great generals. 30. The people of Atawallpa were rapidly arriving at Cuzco. 31. Being six measures from Cuzco, the first of the men of Atawallpa stopped to wait for the others. 32. Knowing this, Huáscar was afraid. 33. Being thus afraid, he called the generals to gather the people. 34. Collasuyu (the Southern Province) was too far for for people to come. 35. Antisuyu (the Eastern Province) never had many people. 36. From Cuntisuyu (the Western Province), all the people came to Cuzco, totaling thirty thousand. 37. With these people, Huáscar escaped to Yawarpampa three measures distant from Cuzco. 38. There was a battle in Yawarpampa, one day from sunrise to sunset. 39. In that battle, they captured Huáscar. 40. Then they sent messengers to all the Empire so that all people would know: 'Now the Emperor of the whole Empire is Atawallpa.'

LESSON EIGHTY - PUSAQ ČUNKA

The Soldier

1. Atawallpa, imprisoning Huáscar, called all the curacas. 2. Calling them, he had all of them standing in a double line. 3. Behind every curaca, he had a soldier standing. 4. Then they made Huáscar walk between the curacas. 5. Huáscar's hands were tied with a rope. 6. He had a rope tied to his neck. 7. Chalkuchima was leading him, pulling the rope. 8. Before making Huáscar walk they told the curacas: 'There is only one Emperor in the Empire and he is the Emperor Atawallpa. 9. Whoever kneels in front of Huáscar will die.' 10. There were more than three thousand curacas. 11. Upon seeing Huáscar, all knelt. 12. The soldiers of Atawallpa killed them all. 13. Seeing that, Atawallpa killed them all. 14. Later, Atawallpa imprisoned all the Incas, their women and children, in order to kill them. 15. Atawallpa's mother was a foreign princess. 16. That is why he could not be Emperor. 17. That is why Atawallpa wanted to kill all the Incas and all the ladies of royal blood. 18. He gathered them all in Yawarpampa. 19. There he would kill some every day in front of Huáscar. 20. Only a few Incas escaped from Yawarpampa. 21. Only two Princes escaped; they were Manco Inca and Paullu. 22. Some ladies of royal blood escaped into hiding. 23. Lady Pillco Nina did not die either. 24. She was from the lineage of Huayna Capac. 25. This is the way in which Atawallpa killed all the Incas and the ladies of royal blood. 26. He killed, in total, twenty thousand Incas. 27. Not being filled with it, he killed all the people in the Incas' households. 28. Then in Cuzco and in some provinces, he killed one out of every three. 29. Doing all that, he spent three years. 30. Atawallpa was doing all these crimes while the Spaniards were arriving into the Empire. 31. The arrival of the Spaniards was communicated to Atawallpa. 32. Upon hearing that, he became frightened. 33. Since that date, he did not kill any more people. 34. He was afraid all the time. 35. He would ask about

the Spaniards every day, while the Incas were happy. 36. All the Incas thought that the Spaniards were children of the Sun, because they were bearded. 37. 'They, as children of the Sun, will put everything in order,' said the Incas in their hate of Atawallpa. 38. Atawallpa remained afraid. 39. He was already planning to kill Emperor Huáscar.

LESSON EIGHTY-ONE - PUSAQ ČUNKA UKNIYUQ

Atawallpa - The Fourteenth Emperor

1. Atawallpa was the son of Huayna Capac, and his mother was a Quito Princess. 2. The Emperor Huayna Capac, dying, left Atawallpa as curaca in Quito, Huáscar as the only Emperor in Cuzco. 3. In this way both brothers lived for five years without fighting. 4. They lived this way for five years. 5. Then Huáscar told Atawallpa to come and kneel in front of him. 6. Atawallpa, being untruthful, told Huáscar, 'Yes, I will come with all my heart.' 7. Not thinking to kneel, but instead calling the generals, he went to Cuzco with thirty thousand men. 8. There he conquered Cuzco and imprisoned the Emperor Huáscar. 9. Besides taking Huáscar prisoner, he killed all the Incas, the Princes and the ladies of royal blood. 10. Atawallpa was resting in Cajamarca when he was told of the arrival of the Spaniards at Tumbez. 11. The Spaniards took away all the gold and silver of Tumbez. 12. The people called the Spaniards Viracochas. 13. After conquering Tumbez, Gonzalo Pizarro went to Cajamarca. 14. Before he arrived there, two envoys arrived. 15. The first envoy took a message from Huáscar to tell Pizarro all that Atawallpa had done. 16. The second envoy, sent from Atawallpa, was told to carry the following message to the Spaniards: 'You Lords, being children of the Sun, ask for whatever you want. 17. The Emperor Atawallpa is sad because of all his sons.' 18. Gonzalo Pizarro answered Atawallpa: 'I myself will talk to him in Cajamarca.' 19. In this way Pizarro went to Cajamarca. 20. There, when he went to see Atawallpa, they took him prisoner. 21. At that time, when they were to capture Atawallpa, they killed a lot of people. 22. Because of that, all men became afraid. 23. They said that to get himself free, Atawallpa had told the Spaniards, 'I will fill a room with gold and another with silver, from the floor to where my raised hand reaches.' 24. Then some Spaniards went to see the lands of the Empire. 25. Hernando de Soto and Pedro de Barco went to Cuzco. 26. On the road in Sausa they talked with Huáscar. 27. Huáscar told them all the crimes of Atawallpa. 28. 'Do not leave me,' Huáscar cried. 'They will kill me!' 29. Knowing that, Atawallpa had Huáscar strangled so the Spaniards would not let him loose. 30. When all the gold and silver was gathered together for the release of Atawallpa, the Spaniards said that Atawallpa was a murderer. 31. Saying this, they killed Atawallpa in Cajamarca. 32. Speaking correctly, the Spaniards were afraid and killed Atawallpa because they saw that the Empire was very big with lots of people, and they were only a few people. 33. In this manner, the Emperors Huáscar (the Thirteenth Emperor) and Atawallpa (the Fourteenth Emperor) died. 34. Everything that the Spaniards said was translated by Felipillo into Quechua; he was the interpreter.

LESSON EIGHTY-TWO - PUSAQ ČUNKA ISKAYNIYUQ

Manco Inca - The Fifteenth Emperor
(The First Inca of Villcapampa)

1. Once Huáscar and Atawallpa were dead, Prince Manco, brother of Huáscar and son of the Emperor Huayna Capac, went to find Francisco Pizarro. 2. Meeting with him, he asked as he would ask a Lord for the Empire and the Tassel. 3. On that occasion, Pizarro gave the Tassel to Manco, saying: 'Only you are now the Emperor.' 4. That is what Pizarro said, but he did not return anything to Manco Inca. 5. Manco Inca waited for a year. 6. Then he again spoke with Pizarro. 7. He asked Manco to wait. 8. Asking him to wait, he took him to the fortress of Sacsawaman, where he kept him locked up. 9. There, locked in the fortress, Manco waited for three months. 10. Then he was freed to go to the New Year Celebration in Yucay. 11. In Yucay, he called the generals to gather the people in order to kill the Spaniards. 12. 'They are liars, thieves, and lazy,' he said. 13. So saying and gathering a lot of people, he went to conquer Cuzco. 14. They set the country on fire and killed some Spaniards. 15. Manco Inca battled in Cuzco for eight months. 16. The Spaniards would have died of hunger if traitors would not have taken food to them every night. 17. Thus, Manco was in battle, and Almagro, returning from Chile, proposed to him: 'Let us both together kill all the people of Pizarro.' 18. 'No!' said Manco. 'All of you Spaniards are liars.' 19. Not being able to win, Manco gathered all his people and sent them home. 20. Crying, he said, 'I could not be Emperor, killing more of my people. 21. In order not to do that, I will go alone where the Spaniards will not find me.' 22. Saying this, Manco went away to Villcapampa. 23. The brother of the Inca Manco was named Paullu. 24. He went to Chile with Almagro. 25. Manco Inca lived in Villcapampa. 26. Some runaway Spaniards went there, escaping from some battles. 27. Manco Inca used to play a game with stone balls with them. 28. Playing with them once, a Spaniard by the name of Gomez Perez yelled at the Inca. 29. The Inca got mad, striking Gomez Perez. 30. In rage Gomez Perez hit the Inca in the head with a stone ball, killing him. 31. After seeing that, all the people killed the Spaniards as if they were dogs. 32. This Emperor left two Princes. 33. The elder was named Sayri Tupac and the youngest Tupac Amaru.

LESSON EIGHTY-THREE - PUSAQ ČUNKA KINSAYUQ

Sayri Tupac - The Second Inca of Villcapampa

1. When Manco Inca was dying, his oldest son Sayri Tupac took the Tassel. 2. At that time, they had sent a new Viceroy to Peru from Spain. 3. This Viceroy sent an envoy to the Inca to tell the Inca to come and live in Cuzco. 5. 'We will give him land in Cuzco and everything he wants,'

he said. 6. Sayri Tupac talked with his generals to know if he was to go to Cuzco or not. 7. Then he said, 'I will go,' and he went to Cuzco. 8. In Cuzco all the people, including the Spaniards, cried with joy. 9. Then he went to the land of Rimay (Lima). 10. There the Spaniards, including the Viceroy, were waiting for him. 11. There, the Spaniards made a great celebration for the Inca. 12. In that celebration, they gave him his part of the land and his portion of money. 13. The Inca, seeing and listening to this, pulled a thread from a tablecloth and told the Viceroy: 'This Empire is like this tablecloth. 14. Now, you are giving me this thread. Thanks.' 15. So saying, he returned to Cuzco with his wife and Queen Cusi Warkay, and with his daughter. 16. In this manner Sayri Tupac lived in Cuzco for three years, sometimes going to Yucay, some other times going to see the former temple of the Sun. 17. When he died, he died of his own accord. (i.e., of natural causes) 18. We wonder what disease overtook him. 19. All the curacas used to come to Cuzco to see him, to kneel in front of him.

LESSON EIGHTY-FOUR - PUSAQ ČUNKA TAWAYUQ

Tupac Amaru - The Third Inca of Villcapampa

1. Sayri Tupac died, leaving no sons. 2. That is why Tupac Amaru, his brother, took the Tassel. 3. Tupac Amaru lived in Villcapampa, never doing wrong to the Spaniards. 4. At that time, Don Francisco of Toledo, being the new Viceroy of Peru, wanted Tupac Amaru to come to live in Cuzco. 5. So he sent a message to Tupac Amaru. 6. This Inca, calling his generals, asked them: 'Shall I go?' 7. The generals did not want him to leave Villcapampa. 8. This enraged the Viceroy. 9. Being angered, he sent two hundred soldiers to make Tupac Amaru a prisoner. 10. Learning that, Tupac Amaru escaped from Villcapampa to the Big River. 11. Tupac Amaru, remembering his brother, waited for the Spaniards in order to go back to Cuzco with them. 12. They took this Inca to Cuzco as well as his Queen, both his sons, his daughters, and his generals. 13. Arriving at Cuzco, Viceroy Toledo ordered them killed quickly. 14. This Toledo, being a coward and a fool, did not want to listen to anyone. 15. All the people of Cuzco, including the Spaniards, asked him not to kill the Inca. 16. But Toledo, being mean, had Tupac Amaru beheaded. 17. After doing this, he sent the Queen and her children to Lima to die there. 18. Not satisfied with this crime, he sent all of the lineage of the true Incas to faraway lands, some to Spain, some to other lands, even if they were women or children of Spanish descent born of ladies of royal blood. 19. In this way, all of them died as orphans in faraway lands. 20. This is the way in which Toledo destroyed the lineage of the Incas. 21. Only two survived: the child of the daughter of Sayri Tupac, and the grandson of Prince Paullu. 22. Some other Princesses were in hiding.

LESSON EIGHTY-FIVE - PUSAQ ČUNKA P"ISQAYUQ

The Lineage of Prince Paullu

1. When Manco Inca revolted in Cuzco, his brother, Prince Paullu, was in Chile with Almagro. 2. Coming back from Chile, he died of a disease. 3. His son's name was Prince Cristobal Paullu Inca. 4. Prince Cristobal Paullu Inca used to live in Cuzco. 5. There he met Inca Sayri Tupac. 6. When Viceroy Toledo killed Tupac Amaru, they sent Cristobal Paullu Inca to Lima. 7. There he lived, and there he was married to a Spanish lady. 8. Then they let him return to Cuzco. 9. Returning to Cuzco, he died the same year. 10. Cristobal Paullu Inca left a son when he died. 11. That son was named Melchor Carlos Inca. 12. He was sent to Spain to live there. 13. There he died childless. 14. In this way, all the lineage of Paullu disappeared.

LESSON EIGHTY-SIX - PUSAQ ČUNKA SUQTAYUQ

The Lineage of Sayri Tupac

1. When Sayri Tupac died, he left no sons; he left only a daughter. 2. The daughter of Sayri Tupac married a Spaniard. 3. This man was named Martin Garcia Loyola. 4. Viceroy Toledo ordered this Martin Garcia Loyola to go to capture Tupac Amaru in Villcapampa. 5. In later years, the Araucanian Indians in Chile killed this Martin Garcia Loyola. 6. Martin Garcia Loyola left a daughter to the daughter of Sayri Tupac. 7. She was sent to Spain. 8. Married to a Spaniard, she was named 'Marquesa de Oropesa.' 9. Her husband's name was Juan Enriquez de Borja. 10. They say this Queen was very beautiful. 11. In this way, our Incas lived; in this way, they died," said the old man. 12. This is the way in which the old man spoke all night long. 13. "What you have taught us we should never forget," said Fernando and all the boys. 14. That morning at twilight, when the fire was giving light, the eyelashes of the old man were wet with tears when he said:

"What cloud is that cloud
That, turning black, comes to me?
It must be the tears of my Incas,
That come to me as rain."

BASIC QUECHUA

Volume II:

QUECHUA GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY

by

Richley H. Crapo
and
Percy G. Aitken-Soux

Utah State University

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INTRODUCTION

Quechua, the present-day language of some fifteen million Indians of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Columbia, Argentina and Chile is an agglutinative polysynthetic language. That is, it is a language in which single words, especially the verbs, may be extremely elaborated by a process of suffixation which may transform the word into rather complex predications which would be expressed by an entire sentence in English. The suffixes of Quechua are psychological, rather distinct elements, often having almost the flavor of separate words in and of themselves. Many Quechua suffixes may be attached to any type of word, that is, to nouns, pronouns, demonstratives, verbs and adjectives alike. It is, perhaps, partly for this reason that Quechua suffixes stand out so much more clearly as discrete units of meaning than do English prefixes and suffixes. Although there are some notable irregularities in Quechua word formation, the system on the whole is strikingly regular overall, a characteristic which gives the surface structure of the language a tone of great orderliness, precision and logic.

In this volume, Quechua phonology and grammar will be outlined in order to facilitate the student's analysis of the sentences which make up the stories of the previous volume. This analysis is followed by a bidirectional Quechua-English dictionary. The grammatical notes and vocabulary of this volume represent the Quechua language as spoken by the inhabitants of the community of Cayara near Potosí, Bolivia. This area is inhabited by speakers who immigrated to this area from Cuzco, the old capitol of the pre-Hispanic Inca empire.

PHONOLOGY

Consonants

The Quechua sound system has five normal stops, /p, t, č, k, q/, which contrast with two other parallel series of stops that are distinguished only by glottalization of the stops of one series, /p', t', č', k', q'/, and by aspiration of the stops in the other series, /p", t", č", k", q"/. All of these stops are voiceless except for /q/ (in all three series), which becomes a voiced fricative [ɣ] at the beginning of a syllable. At the end of a syllable, both /k/ and /l/ of all three series are realized as the unvoiced fricatives, velar [x] and uvular [x̣].

There are two unvoiced fricatives, /s, h/. These occur in initial and medial, but not final, positions in words. The phoneme /s/ is realized as [š] in the morpheme -sa 'be ...-ing' but as [s] elsewhere. This possibly reflects an earlier conditioned variation which has become frozen in this very common suffix. There are also three nasals, /m, n, ñ/. These assimilate to the point of articulation of a following stop or palatal consonant. For ease of reading bv English speakers, /n/ has been written as /m/ before /p/ in the texts of the companion volume of stories. Only /n/ occurs in syllable final position, in which case it is realized as [ŋ]. There is a flap dental consonant, /r/. It is realized as a lax spirantized trill, [ẓ] in initial position. Finally, there are two laterals, [l, ł], and two semi-vowels, [w, y].

Vowels

Quechua has three vowels, /i, u, a/. The two high vowels /i/ and /u/ are lowered to [e] or [ɛ] and [o] or [ɔ] when they are in the immediate environment of a uvular stop (/q/, /q'/, or /q"/) or separated from the uvular stop only by a non-stop consonant.

These phonemes are summarized in the following chart:

Consonants:

		Bilabial	Dental	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
	Simple	p	t	č	k	q	
Stops	Glottalized	p'	t'	č'	k'	q'	
	Aspirated	p"	t"	č"	k"	q"	
Fricatives			s				h
Nasals		m	n	ñ			
Flap			r				
Laterals			l	ł			
Semi-vowels		w		y			

Vowels:

	Front	Back
High	i	u
Low	a	

Stress

Quechua has stress on alternating syllables of a word, with the primary stress being on the penultimate syllable of the word. There are a small number of cases in which primary stress occurs on the final syllable of a word. In these exceptional cases only, the primary stress will be marked, as in arí 'yes'. These exceptional cases with final-syllable primary stress include words which have the normal stress pattern until they occur with one of a small number of semantically related final suffixes which seem to have the inherent property of attracting the primary stress to themselves: e.g., -rí 'and?, and what of ...?', -čá 'it might be':

GRAMMAR

Verbs

Verbs play a central role in the Quechua language, as they are complete predications. The Quechua verb root may receive a large number of suffixes which expand its meaning in complex ways. These suffixes include not only tense, person and object markers, but also a large number of ordered modal suffixes. The verb stem consists of a root followed by some combination of modal suffixes, object markers, tense indicators, person markers, and, finally, a number of miscellanious verb suffixes. In the following section, some of the very long list of modal suffixes will be described and exemplified. This will be followed by a description of the object markers. Since the person and tense markers are intertwined and not always easily separable, they will be considered together in the analisis. Finally, some of the miscellanious verb-final suffixes will be exemplified.

Modal Suffixes

Quechua has a very large number of verb suffixes which are used to express a wide variety of concepts and relationships. The following list includes a number of the more common of these verb suffixes, listed in their relative order of occurrence after the verb root:

-ra	'un-, undo'	
	wata-ra-	'unknot, untie'
	qata-ra-	'uncover'
-rqača	'around, here and there'	
	čuqa-rqača-	'throw violently'
	hayt'a-rqača-	'kick violently, kick around'
	puri-rqača-	'walk about, walk around with no planned route'
	saqma-rqača	'punch violently'
-naya	'intend to, be about to, do as if to (start)'	
	wiła-naya	'act as if to tell'
	čuqa-naya-	'do as if to throw'
	mik"u-naya-nku	'as if they would eat'
-rpaya	'rapidly'	
	mik"u-rpaya-	'eat something fast'
	kača-rpaya-	'drop something quickly'
-ykača	'intermittently, at intervals' (frequentative)	
	mik"u-ykača-	'eat at intervals'
	ukya-ykača-	'sip'
	puri-ykača-	'walk intermittently'
	p"inki-ykača-	'jump now and then'
-tata	'suddenly, repeatedly' (often implies surprise or nervousness)	
	p"inki-tata-	'jump nervously'
	čuqa-tata	'throw quickly'
	maka-tata-	'hit repeatedly and fast'
-yča	'do as if to, act as if to' (indicates the act of mimicking)	
	muk"u-yča-	'do as if to eat'
	puri-yča-	'make as if to walk'
	sipi-yča-	'act as if to strangle'
-rqu	'with good will, please nicely' (honorific)	
	ri-rqu-y	'go with good will, please go'
	mik"u-rqu-n	'he eats with good will, he eats nicely'
	yača-rqu-	'learn with good will'
	uyari-rqu-	'listen with good will'
-ri	'a little bit, a small amount' (inceptive)	
	mik"u-ri-y	'eat please'
	punu-ri-ni	'I sleep a little bit'
	ukya-ri-y	'drink some please'
-ysi	'help someone'	
	mik"u-ysi-y	'help him eat'
	puri-ysi-wa-y	'help me walk'
	puñu-ysi	'help him sleep'
	This suffix preceeds the object and subject suffixes:	
	apa-ysi-wa-n	'he helped me carry'
-či	'make, cause' (causative suffix)	
	mik"u-či-	'make (someone) eat'
	puri-či-	'make (someone) walk'
	paka-či-	'cause (someone) to hide'
-qa	'un-,' (transitivizes intransitive verbs)	
	q'ipi-či-qa-na-ku	'make them unload each other'
	q'ipi-qa-	'unload'
	ñit'i-qa-	'loosen, untighten'

-na	'have to, be able to' (obligative)	
	wila-na-	'have to tell'
	cuqa-na-	'must throw'
	ruwa-na-	'have to do'
	puri-na-	'have to walk
	ri-na-	'have to go'
-ku	(reflexive, reciprocal)	
	paka-ku-	'hide yourself'
	ayqi-ku-	'scrape yourself, scrape each other'
	muna-ku-	'love one another'
	čiqni-ku-	'hate yourselves'
-mu	'go to ...' (directional)	
	mik"u-mu-	'go to eat'
	puri-mu-	'go to walk'
-pu	for someone else (benefactive, actor, recipient)	
	qu-pu-y	'give it to him'
	mik"u-pa-n	'he eats it for him'
	apa-pu-ni	'I carry it for him'
	waywa-pu-y	'diminish it for him'
-ła	'just, only, go on and ...' (limitative) (also used as a noun-suffix)	
	puri-ła-y	'just walk!, go on and walk!'
	suwa-ła-y	'just steal!, go on and steal! (i.e., and see what will happen if you do)'
	ruwa-ła-y	'go ahead and do it!, just do it!'
	cp. warmi-ła	'just a woman, only a woman'
	mik"u-y-ła	'just food, only food'
	suwa-ła	'only a thief, merely a thief'
-sa	'-be ... -ing' (continuative)	
	puri-sa-y	'to be walking'
	mik"u-sa-n	'he is eating'
	ukya-sa-ni	'I am drinking'
	ri-sa-y	'to be going'
-spa	'-ing, while ... -ing'	
	taki-spa	'singing'
	caski-spa	'running'
	uyari-spa	'listening'

Whenever two of the foregoing modal suffixes which contain a /u/ occur together, the /u/ of the first is realized as [a]. The vowel of *-mu* (the directional suffix) does not conform to this rule; instead of being realized as [a] before another modal suffix which contains a /u/, it is simply delected entirely. These morphophonemic alternations are exemplified as follows:

mik"u-*ku*-sa-rqa-ni	'I was eating it myself.'
mik"u-*ka*-*mu*-sa-rqa-ni	'I was going to eat it myself'
(-ku becomes -ka before -mu)	
mik"u-*ka*-*m*-*pu*-sa-rqa	'I was going to eat it myself for him.'
(-mu becomes -m before -pu)	
wiła-*mu*-y	'go tell it!'
wiła-*m*-*pu*-y	'go tell it for him!'

čuqa-mu-ni	'I go tell it.'
čuqa-m-pu-ni	'I go tell it for him.'

Object Markering Suffixes

In Quechua the person and number of the object of a verb is indicated by attendant changes in the form of the subject marker. The object indicator is -wa for a first person object and -su for a second person object. The number of the object can be determined by an examination of the form of the subject marker. This system, which has been analyzed by Bills (1969:55), is presented in Table I in which the first morpheme represents the object marker itself and the second morpheme the form of the subject marker for each object:

TABLE I: OBJECT-MARKING SUFFIXES

		OBJECT		
		1 Sg.	1 Pl Ex	1 Pl In
SUBJECT	1 Sg			
	2 Sg	-wa...-nki	-wa...-yku	
	3 Sg	-wa...-n	-wa...-yku	-wa...-nčiq
	1 Pl Ex			
	1 Pl In			
	2 Pl	-wa...-nkičiq	-wa...-yku	
	3 Pl	-wa...-nku	-wa...-yku	-wa...-nčiq

		OBJECT		
		2 Sg	2 Pl	3 Sg or 3 Pl
SUBJECT	1 Sg	-su...-yki	...-ykičiq	...-ni
	2 Sg			...-nki
	3 Sg	-su...-nki	-su...-nkičiq	...-n
	1 Pl Ex	-su...-yku	...-ykičiq	...-yku
	1 Pl In			...-nčiq
	2 Pl			...-nkičiq
	3 Pl	-su...-nku	-su...-nkičiq	...-nku

Verb Tenses and Person Markers

In this description of the verb tense and person markers, the form of the person marker will be given which it normally has when playing no role in indicating the number of an object, that is, as it might occur with an intransitive verb.

Indicative Mood

		present	
		singular	plural
1.	incl.		-nki-čiq
1.	excl.	-ni	-yku
2.		-nki	-nki-čiq
3.		-n	-nku

The -čiq suffix seems to reflect an earlier plural morpheme, although it is no longer used regularly in the plural forms.

past

The past tense is indicated by the presence of -rqa immediately before the person markers of the present tense:

		singular	plural
1.	incl.	-rqa-ni	-rqa-n-čiq
1.	excl.	-rqa-nki	-rqa-yku
2.		-rqa-nki	-rqa-nki-čiq
3.		-rqa-n	-rqa-nku-čiq

past imperfect

The past imperfect tense, 'used to', is less regular in formation. It is basically indicated by the presence of -yka before the person markers of the present tense, except in the third person (singular or plural) in which the person marker becomes -q:

		singular	plural
1.	incl.	-yka-ni	-yka-n-čiq
1.	excl.	-yka-ni	-yka-yku
2.		-yka-nki	-yka-nki-čiq
3.		-yka-q	-yka-q

past perfect

The past perfect is also irregular in the third person form. It is basically indicated by the presence of -sqa before the person marker of the present tense, except that the third person singular person marker is deleted entirely and the third person plural marker, -nku-čiq becomes simply -nku (which perhaps reflects the historical presence of a morphene boundary between -nku and -ciq as suggested previously):

		singular	plural
1.	incl.		-sqa-n-čiq
1.	excl.	-sqa-ni	-sqa-yku
2.		-sqa-nki	-sqa-nki-čiq
3.		-sqa	-sqa-nku

future

The future tense is even less regular than the preceeding tenses and, for second person forms, it is indistinguishable from the present tense:

		singular	plural
1.	incl.	-saq	-saq-ku
1.	excl.	-saq	-saq-ku
2.		-nki	-nki-čiq
3.		-nqa	-nqa-nku

Subjunctive Mood

present subjunctive

The present tense subjunctive mood, 'would...' is indicated by the presence of the suffix -man following the indicative mood present tense person markers. However, in the first person singular, the person marker changes from the usual -ni to -y, and the third person plural, the usual -nku-ciq is reduced to -nku (as in the past perfect and future tenses of the indicative mood):

		singular	plural
1.	incl.	-y-man	-n-čiq-man
1.	excl.	-y-man	-yku-man
2.		-nki-man	-nkičiq-man
3.		-n-man	-nku-man

Thus, mik"u-y-man 'I would eat."

past perfect subjunctive

The past perfect subjunctive, 'would have ...-en' is indicated by following the following verb and its present subjunctive suffixes with the auxillary verb ka-, 'to be', suffixed by the past tense marker -rqa but with no person markers:

		singular	plural
1.	incl.		-nčiq-man ka-rqa
1.	excl.	-y-man ka-rqa	-yku-man ka-rqa
2.		-nki-man ka-rqa	-nki-ciq-man ka-rqa
3.		-n-man ka-rqa	-nku-man ka-rqa

Imperative Mood

In Quechua, imperatives are of three kinds. The first person imperative 'let us...' is indicated by the verb root followed by the suffix -na. In the normal second person imperative (e.g., 'Eat!'), the imperative is indicated by suffixing the verb root with -y (which is probably historically identical with the infinitive marker of the same form) for the singular imperative and -y-čiq for the plural imperative. This case supports the earlier suggestion that -ciq represents an historical plural marker. The imperative form 'Let him/them...' is formed by suffixing the verb root with -ču, followed by singular or plural third person markers, -n and -nku respectively:

	singular	plural
1.	---	-na
2.	-y	-y-čiq
3.	-ču-n	-ču-nku

Miscellaneous Verb Suffixes

Infinitive

The Quechua verb has an infinitive suffix, -y:

mik"u-y	'to eat'
puri-y	'to walk'

There is also a suffix -q, which parallels the English use of an infinitive which indicates that a preceeding act was performed to make possible the act of the verb in question:

puri-ni riku-q	'I go (in order) to see.'
mik"u-q ri-sa-n	'He is going (from one place to another) to eat.'

Nominalizers

Both of the Quechua infinitives may serve to nominalize verbs. The use of -y results in an indefinite, abstract noun with a meaning which might often be translated as 'that which is ...-en/ed' or 'he who ...-s':

mik"u-y	'food'
yača-či-y	'teacher' (one who has the status of teacher whether actively pursuing the work of a teacher or not)
asi-y	'laughable thing, joke'

The use of -q yields a noun which designates an actor who is active in the function of the verb. Such a noun may often be translated as 'one who is ...-ing':

mik"u-q	'one who is eating, eater'
qilqa-q	'the writer'

yača-či-q	'teacher, one who is teaching'
asi-q	'one who laughs'
asi-či-q	'joker, clown'

A third nominalizer is -na, which yields a concrete noun:

ruwa-na	'work, job, task'
mik"u-na	'that which is edible'
asi-na	'joke, something funny'
manča-na	'something fearful'

A noun formed from a verb by the addition of the nominalizer -na may be suffixed with the purposive suffix -paq 'for' to indicate the performance of a purposeful action:

Ri-sa-n mik"u-na-paq.	'He is going in order to eat.'
Puri-ni ruwa-na-y-paq.	'I go to do my work.' (literally, 'Go-I work-NOMINALIZER-my-for')

The suffix -sqa is used to form nouns which may often be translated as English participles as well as nouns:

mik"u-sqa	'eaten, that which has been eaten'
qilqa-sqa	'written, the writing'
ismu-sqa	'rotten, the rotten thing'
wañu-sqa-kuna	'dead (pl.), the dead ones'

The suffix -ri transforms a verb into a noun which designates 'one who has the profession, calling, or specialization of ...-ing':

k"ati-ri	'driver, herder'
qilqa-ri	'writer'
hampi-ri	'healer'

Finally, nouns which indicate a performer of an action which is directed toward a different recipient of that act may be formed by suffixing a verb with the causative -ci. Such forms must be preceeded by a modifying noun which designates the recipient of the act:

runa wañu-či	'man killer, murderer'
puma wañu-či	'puma hunter'
wasi saya-či	'house builder, carpenter'
wawa haty'a-či	'child beater' (literally, 'child kicker')

Verb Formatives

The following suffixes transform nouns into verbs:

-łi	'put, cover with'	
	p'aca-łi-rqa-ni	'I put on a dress.' (past tense)
	t'ika-łi-y	'to place flowers'
-ča	'become, turn into (trans. or intrans.)'	
	t'ika-ča-y	'to decorate with flowers; to bloom; to adorn, to decorate'
	q'umir-ča-y	'to make something green, to paint something green'
	unu-ča-rqa-n	'it liquified'
	kawi-ča-saq	'I will read, I will see'

The following suffix transforms adjectives or nouns into verbs:

-ya	'become, get, turn'	
	pisi-ya-	'get small'
	hatun-ya-	'get big'

lak"a-ya-	'become dark'
puka-ya-	'turn red'
alqu-ya-	'become a dog'
čiču-ya-	'become pregnant, impregnate'

Nouns

Plural Marker

Nouns are pluralized by the use of the plural suffix, -kuna, or by preceeding the noun with a numeral modifier:

wasi-kuna	'houses'
kinsa wasi	'three houses'

The plural suffix is not used when a number or any other indicator of plurality preceeds a noun, except when the number is used with the collectivizing suffix -ntin, which means 'considered together as a group'. This suffix becomes -nin when it is suffixed to a word which ends in a consonant:

kinsa-ntin wasi-kuna	'all three houses together'
wakin wasi	'some houses'
iskay-nin pičana-kuna	'both brooms together'

When used, the plural suffix, -kuna, preceeds all other noun suffixes which may be present.

Collective Marker

The suffix -ntin (nin following a consonant) has the significance of 'together' or 'taken as a group' and is used where one might find English 'and':

alqu miči-ntin	'the dog, together with the cat, the dog and cat together'

-ntin may also be suffixed to a number:

kinsa-ntin wasi-kuna	'all three houses together'
iskay-nin piča-kuna	'both brooms together'

Genetive Suffixes

The genetive suffixes are -q, -qpa, and -qpata. Bills, Vallejos, and Troike (1969:86) have analized these as follows:

	AFTER VOWEL	AFTER CONSONANT
MODIFIED NOUN EXPRESSED	-q (-qpa) (-qpata)	-pata (-paqta) (-pa)
MODIFIED NOUN DELETED (without case postposition)	-qpata	-pata (-paqta)
MODIFIED NOUN DELETED (with case postposition)	-qpa	-pa

Case Markers

Nominative	-0	
e.g.,	warmi	'woman'
	runa	'person'
Accusative	-ta	

The accusative marker is suffixed to a noun or to the head noun of a noun phrase.

	kosa alqu-ta	'the good dog [accusative]'
	kosa-ta	'the good one [accusative]'
Dative	-man	'to, toward'
Ablative	-manta	'from, of'
	t'uru-manta wasi	'a house of mud'

Locative	-pi	'in, at'
	-pata	'above'
	-pata-pi	'on top of'
	-ura	'below'
	-niq-pi	'by, around'
Purposive	-paq	'for'
Causal	-rayku	'because'
Instrumental	-wan	'with'
Accompaniment	-tawan	'together with'

Possessives

Possession is indicated by a personal possessive suffix which is added to the possessed noun:

	following a vowel	following a consonant	gloss
1 sg.	-y	-ni-y	'my'
2 sg.	-yki	-ni-yki	'your'
3 sg.	-n	-ni-n	'his/hers/its'
1 pl. excl.	-y-ku	-ni-yku	'our' (excludes the hearer)
1 pl. incl.	-n-čiq	-ni-n-čiq	'our' (includes the hearer)
2 pl.	-yki-čiq	-ni-yki-čiq	'your'
3 pl.	-n-ku	-ni-n-ku	'their'

In the foregoing chart, the historical morpheme boundaries have been indicated. The plural forms differ from their singular counterparts only in the presence of a plural marker--either -ku (which is possibly derived from the normal plural suffix -kuna) or -čiq (which occurs in a few other forms as a plural indicator). The infix -ni which is inserted before the possessive suffix when the noun which receives the suffix ends in a consonant is the same -ni which occurs elsewhere under similar circumstances with a few other suffixes, such as in -yuq 'with' versus -ni-yuq (following a consonant).

Possessed nouns are pluralized by the addition of the plural suffix -kuna following the possessive suffix:

alqu-y-kuna	'my dogs'
alqu-n-kuna	'his dogs'
supay-ni-y-kuna	'my devils'
supay-ni-ykičiq-kuna	'your (pl.) devils'

In the case of the third person, possessor may be specified by a preceeding noun with a genetive suffix. Similarly, a possessed noun may be preceeded by an appropriate genetive pronoun:

runa-q alqu-n	'the man's dog'
qan-kuna-q alqu-ykičiq-kuna	'your (pl.) dogs'

Pronouns

Pronouns in Quechua include three basic person markers and several plural markers. The singular form may be thought of as having a -0 singular marker. The second and third person plural is indicated by the plural marker -kuna, the first person plural by -nciq (which indicates that the hearer is included in the group designated as 'we') and -yku (which indicates that the hearer is excluded from the group designated).

	singular	plural
1. inclusive		ñuqa-nčiq
1. exclusive	ñuqa	ñuqa-yka
2.	qan	qan-kuna
3.	pay	pay-kuna

These pronouns may receive all of the noun suffixes.

Possessive Pronouns

The possessive pronouns, 'mine', 'yours', 'his', and the like, are formed by the addition of the appropriate genetive suffix (q.v.) to the pronoun.

Demonstrative Pronouns

kay	'this'
čay	'that'
haqay	'that (distant)'

The plurals of these demonstrative pronouns are formed by the addition of the plural suffix -kuna:

kay-kuna hina ka-nku	'these are the way'
čay-kuna puka ka-nku	'those are red'
haqay-kuna łank'a-sa-nku	'those (distant) are working'

They may also receive all of the other noun suffixes.

Indefinite Pronouns

wakin	'someone'
wakin-kuna	'some (plural)'

Relative Pronouns

ima	'what'
mayqin	'which'
pi	'who'

These may also be suffixed with all of the noun suffixes.

Adjectives

Adjectives preceed the noun they modify:

čina atuq	'female fox, vixen'
urqu alqu	'male dog'
sapa uk	'each one'

The adjective sapa 'each, alone, only' serves as an adjective formative when suffixed to a noun, in which use it has an augmentative significance of 'nothing but, completely'. Such suffixed nouns are generally used as predicate-adjectives:

kałpa	'strength'
kałpa-sapa	'truly strong, nothing but strength'
sinqa	'nose'
sinqa-sapa	'all nose, only nose, nose alone'
ñawi	'eye'
ñawi-sapa	'all eyes'
łuła	'lie'
łuła-sapa	'all lies'

Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives are formed by preceeding the adjective with astawin 'more':

astawan kosa	'better'

Superlatives are formed by the addition of the emphatic suffix -puni:

kosa-puni	'good above all others, best'

Adjective Formative

The suffix -li forms adjectives from verbs:

manča-	'fear'
manča-li	'cowardly, fearful'

Independent Suffixes

Quechua has a number of independent suffixes which may be used with any type of word. These suffixes, with the exception of the delimitative -ła and the polite -ri, follow all other suffixes, in order of their occurrence, include those in the following list:

-ri 'please, nicely, with delight' (polite)

mik"u-ri-y	'please eat'
mik"u-ri-ni	'I eat with delight'

-ła 'only, just, go on and...' (delimitative)

ruwa-ła-y	'go ahead and do it!, just do it!' (i.e., and see what happens if you do)
mik"u-ła-n	'he just eats'
suwa-ła	'only a thief, just a thief'

-ña 'already' (perfective)

mik"u-ni-ña	'I already ate'
puri-sa-n-ña	'he is already walking'
qutu-rqa-ña	'it has already boiled'
mana-ña	'not any more'

-raq 'still, yet, first, before' (imperative)
This suffix does not co-occur with the perfective suffix -na.

mik"u-y-raq	'eat first!'
ri-rqa-ni-raq	'I went first'
łuq"ała-raq	'still a boy'
ni-raq	'not yet'

-puni 'above all, alone, only, for certain, definitely' (emphatic)

ri-rqa-ni-puni	'I definitely went'
pay-puni	'he above all others'
kay-puni	'this is the one! Eureka!'
kay Inka-puni	'This Inca above all others'
sumaq-puni	'excellent above all others'
mana-puni	'definitely not'
ni-puni	'never'

-taq 'and (at the same time), but, in the meantime' (Contrastive conjunctive)
This suffix is also used with question words to indicate politeness.

Ñuqa mik"u-ni, warmi-y-taq wayk'u-n	'I eat, but my wife is cooking'
Yanapa-spa-taq, ayłu-ta hap'i-rqa.	'While being helpful, he conquered the community!'
Čay-ta apa-y, kay-ta-taq čuqa-y	'Carry this, and throw that away!'
pi-taq	'who is it?' (polite form)

-pis 'even though, even if, and, also (additative)'

Mik"u-spa-pis yark"a-wa-sa-n-raq	'In spite of eating, I was still hungry' (literally: '...it was still hungering me.')
Lančiko kay-pi, Juana-pis hamu-n	'Fernando is here, and Juana also comes.'

mana-pis	'even if not'

-ču 'is it so? (non-factual, question marker)'

Wasi-ču lawra-yku-n	'Does the house burn?'
Čay wasi puka-ču ka-sa-n	'Is that house red?'
Warmi-ču.	'Is it a woman?'
Hina-ču, mana-ču.	'Is it this way or not?'
Mana hina-ču.	'It is not so'
Mana pay ri-nqa-ču.	'He will not go.'

-čá 'perhaps, it might be' (conjectural)

This suffix is mutually exclusive with the conjectural suffix -ču.

mik"u-n-čá	'he may have eaten'
runa-čá	'perhaps it's a man'
mana-čá	'I don't think so, perhaps not'

-čus 'if, maybe' (dubitative)

This suffix indicates the speaker's doubt or uncertainty about a state of affairs, especially an asserted or alleged state of affairs. It is mutually exclusive with the conjectural suffix -čá and the non-factual suffix -ču.

mik"u-n-čus	'maybe he has eaten (but I doubt it)'
łama-čus	'perhaps it's a llama'
mana-čus	'maybe, if not'
pi-čus ruwa-rqa	'I wonder who did this'

-qa 'but the ..., it's the ... that' (topic marker)

This suffix indicates the part of the sentence which is the focus of the speaker's attention. This suffix is mutually exclusive with the dubitative suffix -čus.

alqu-qa mik"u-n	'It is the dog that eats'
kałpa-sapa-qa ati-nqa	'but the strong one will be able to do it.'
misk'i quwa-y mana-qa ri-pu-saq	'If you don't give me candy, I will go.'
Pay-qa mana Činčasuyu-man ati-rqa-ču ri-y-ta.	'He could not go to the Northern Province.'

Numbers

Cardinals

The Quechua numeral system is a decimal system: the basic numbers of the counting system are the following:

uk	'one'
iskay	'two'
kinsa	'three'
tawa	'four'
pisqa	'five'
suqta	'six'
qančis	'seven'
pusaq	'eight'
isqun	'nine'
čunka	'ten'
pačaq	'one hundred'
waranqa	'one thousand'
hunu	'one million'

The multiples of any basic number above ten are formed by preceeding the number with the unit which indicates its multiplier, as for instance:

iskay čunka	'twenty'

kinsa čunka	'thirty'
isqun čunka	'ninety'
tawa pačaq	'four hundred'
pisqa waranqa	'five thousand'
kinsa čunka waranqa	'thirty thousand'
suqta hunu	'six million'

When amounts are formed which are less than a complete multiple of a basic number, these are expressed by the largest basic number or multiple thereof followed by the next lower basic number of its multiple, and so on until any units are reached. The final number in any such addition sequence is suffixed with -ni-yuq 'with' (if the morpheme ends in a vowel) or with -yuq 'with' (if the morpheme ends in a consonant):

čunka uk-ni-yuq	'eleven'
čunka tawa-yuq	'fourteen'
iskay čunka suqta-yuq	'twenty-six'
suqta čunka qančis-ni-yuq	'sixty-seven'
pacaq čunka-yuq	'one hundred and ten'
iskay pačaq iskay cunka suqta-yuq	'two hundred and twenty-six'
kinsa čunka waranqa, iskay pačaq iskay čunka suqta-yuq	'thirty thousand, two hundred and twenty-six'
iskay pačaq waranqa iskay-ni-yuq	'two hundred thousand and two'
hunu, pisqa pačaq kinsa waranqa-yuq	'one million, five hundred and three thousand'
iskay čunka uk-ni-yuq hunu, pisqa pačaq kinsa čunka kinsa-yuq waranqa, iskay pačaq, tawa čunka isqun-ni-yuq	'twenty one million, five hundred and thirty three thousand, two hundred and forty nine'

Ordinals

First is indicated by nawpaqin. To form higher ordinals, the appropriate cardinal number is suffixed with -niqin:

iskay-niqin	'second'
kinsa-niqin	'third'
čunka-uk-ni-yuq-niqin	'eleventh'

Fractions

With the exception of the word for one half, fractions are formed by adding the suffix -čiqtan to ordinal numbers:

kuskan	'one-half, half'
uk kinsa-čiqtan	'one-third'
iskay kinsa čiqtan	'two-thirds'
uk pisqa-čiqtan	'one-fifth'
kinsa pisqa-čiqtan	'three-fifths'
suqta čunka-čiqtan	'six-tenths'

Multiples

Multiples are formed by adding the suffix -kuti to ordinal numbers:

iskay-kuti	'double, twice'
kinsa-kuti	'triple, three times'
pisqa čunka-kuti	'fifty times'

Collectives

The suffix -ntin (-nin, when it follows a consonant), which is used as a noun suffix with a significance of 'and', is often used as a number suffix to indicate that the things counted are considered as a group. In this case, the modified noun does take a plural suffix.

iskay-nin piča-kuna	'both brooms together'
kinsa-ntin wasi-kuna	'all three houses together'
cp. alqu mici-ntin	'the dog, together with the cat; the dog and cat together'

Word Order

Since Quechua nouns are marked for case the order of subjects, objects and verbs is significant primarily for purposes of emphasis only. Thus, the following sentences may be glossed the same way:

Atawałpa sipi-či-rqa Waskar-ta.
Atwałpa Waskar-ta sipi-či-rqa.
Waskara-ta Atawałpa sipi-či-rqa.
Waskar-ta sipi-či-rqa Atawałpa. 'Atwallpa had Huascar Killed!'

Nouns, however, are always preceeded by their modifiers:

kinsa łama	'three llamas'
čay hatun pirqa	'that big wall'

Passives

The passive in Quechua is indicated by the verb suffix -sqa. The agent of the passive construction, when expressed, is indicated by the ablative suffix -manta 'from, by', while the instrument is indicated by the suffix -wan 'with':

Čay runa alqu-manta k"ani-sqa	'That man was bitten by the dog.'
Runa rumi-wan maqa-sqa.	'The man was hit with a rock.'
T'anta ranti-sqa-ña.	'The bread is already sold.' (literally, 'bought')

Some English passives are expressed in Quechua by means of a construction in which the verb uses the reflexive suffix -ku:

T'anta p"atapi ranti-ku-sa-n sapa uk.	'The bread is sold for a nickel each piece.' (literally: 'bread nickel sell-reflexive-continuative-it each one.')

Conjoining

Quechua makes use of two noun suffixes as conjunctions, the collective -ntin (-nin following a consonant) 'together with' and the additive -pis 'and also':

Lančiko Juanača-ntin łaqta-man puri-rqa-nku.
'Francisco and Juana walked to town (i.e., together).'
Lančiko Juanača-pis łaqta-man puri-rqa-nku.
'Francisco, and also Juana, walked to town (i.e., separately).'
P'isqu-kuna ka-rqa-nku pirqa-pi sač'a-pi-pis.
'There were birds on the fence and also in the tree.'

There is also a contrastive conjunctive suffix -taq 'and (at the same time), but, in the meantime' which joins two sentences which express simultaneous but contrasting actions:

Ñuqa mik"u-ni, warmi-y-taq wayk'u-n.
'I eat, but my wife is cooking.'
Yanapa-spa-taq, ayłu-ta hap'i-rqa.
'While being helpful, he conquered the land.'
Čay-ta apa-y, kay-ta-taq čuqa-y.
'Carry this and throw that away.'

The instrumental suffix -wan 'with' may also be found where English 'and' might be expected:

P'isqu-kuna ka-rqa-nku pirqa-pi sač'a-pi-wan.
'There were birds on the fence and on the tree.'
Wasi-y wasi-yki-wan sumaq ka-nku.
'My house and your house are excellent.'

Verbs may be conjoined by simply following one verb by the other:

Lančiko časki-spa, p"inki-spa ka-sa-rqa.
'Francisco was running and jumping.'
Lančiko p"inki-sa-rqa, časki-sa-rqa.
'Francisco was jumping and running.'

A conjunction of a causal type may be indicated by the verb suffix -q 'to':

Čay-ta yuya-spa, wakin Español-kuna ri-rqa-nku, Tawa-ntin-suyu łaqta-kuna-ta riku-q.
'Thinking about that, some Spaniards departed, to see the lands of the Empire.'

Finally, a causal conjunctive may be indicated by suffixing the second verb with the noun formative -na and the purposive suffix -paq 'for':

Čay-ta yača-spa, Atawałpa Waskar-ta sipi-či-rqa, mana Español-kuna kačari-na-nku-paq.
'Upon knowing that, Atawallpa had Huascar strangled, so that the Spaniards would not let him loose.' (literally, 'for their letting him loose')

Subordinate Clauses

Subordination is indicated in several ways. These include joining two sentences with the words ukta ..., cavmanta ..., 'first ..., then ...' or with ukta ..., q"ipanta ..., 'first ..., afterwards ...':

Ukta q"awa-wa-n, čaymanta časki-n.
'First he saw me, then he ran.'
Ukta q"awa-wa-spa, q"ipanta pay časki-n.
'First seeing me, afterwards he ran.' or 'After seeing me, he ran.'

A subordinate clause may also be indicated by the use of the suffixes -qti 'when', -spa '-ing', or -rayku 'because':

Pay q"awa-wa-qti-n, časki-n.
'When he saw me, he ran.'
Puri-sa-qti-n, pay taki-sa-rqa.
'As he was walking, he was singing.'
Wasi-pi ka-qti-ku, qan mana atinki-ču pukła-y-ta.
'While we are at home, you may not play.'
Runa-ta q"awa-rqa-ni, pay ñan-pi puri-sa-qti-n.
'I saw the man, as he was walking on the road.'
Čayta yuya-spa, wakin Español-kuna ri-rqa-nku.
'Thinking about that, some Spaniards departed.'
Čay-ta yača-spa, Atawałpa Waskar-ta sipi-či-rqa.
'Upon knowing that, Atawallpa had Huascar strangled.'
Pukłay-wawa muna-spa, kosa ka-na-yki tiya-n.
'If you want a doll, you must be good.'
Tukuy quri qulqi-ntin tanta-sqa ka-spa, Español-kuna nirqa-nku: "Atawałpa uk runa wañu-či."
'All the gold and silver being gathered, the Spaniards said: "Atawallpa is a murderer."'
Ñuqa mik"uy-ta qu-ni, yarqa-sqa ka-sqa-n-rayku.
'I gave him food, because he was hungry.'

Relative Clauses

Many English relativizations are expressed by a construction in which the verb of the relative clause is suffixed with the noun-formative suffix -sqa 'that which has been ...-ed':

Ñuqa q"awa-sqa-y runa t'anta mik"usa-rqa.
'The man whom I saw was eating bread! (literally: my-see/one man bread ate!)'
Ñuqa q"awa-sa-ni alqu hayt'a-sqa runa.
'I am watching the man who kicked the dog! (literally: I am/watching dog kicked/one man!)'
Unqu-sqa łama-kuna wañu-nqanku.
'The llamas that get sick will die.'
Unqu-sqa łama-kuna-ta wañu-či-n-yku tiyan.
'The llamas that get sick will be killed!'

DICTIONARY

QUECHUA - ENGLISH

A

ačači		old man
āčiwa		hat (generic)
ačura		a ration, a share
	ačura-	ration, share (verb trans.)
ahayu		spirit
akiła		vase
akła-		sort, choose
	akła-y-wasi-kuna	convents, nunneries
akułi-		chew
alči		grandson
alpaka		alpaca
alqu		dog
ałin		good
ama		no, neither
amawta		philosopher, learned man
Ampara		(tribal/geographical name)
anča		very, very much
anka		blue
	anka-ča-na	Let's make it blue.
	anka-ña	It's already blue.
apa-		carry (trans.)
	apa-y	to carry
	apa-q	one who carries
	apa-či-y	to make someone carry something
	apa-či-q	one who makes someone carry something
	apa-mu-y	to bring
apu		general, leader, principal, most important one
	Apu-rima-q	Apurimac River (lit.: Principal-One/Who-Tells)
	Čuki Apu	La Paz (lit.: Spear-Leader)
Arawku		Araukanian (Chilean Indian)
ari		yes
	aričá	It must be so, so it is true, thus it might be, I suppose it is so
	Ari-q"ipa	Ariquipa, Peru (lit.: Yes-Stay behind!)
ariruma		Yellow Lily of the Andes
Asanq"atu		(tribal/geographical name)
asi-		laugh
	asi-či-wa-n	he makes me laugh
	asi-na-paq	funny
Asiłu		(tribal/geographical name)
ask"a		a lot, many, much
	ask"a-na	already too much

astawan		more	
Atakama		(tribal/geographical name)	
ati-		be able	
	ati-y		to be able
	ati-pa-y		to win, conquer, overcome
	ati-pa-q		winner
atuq		fox	
awa-		weave	
	awayo		woven cloth, cloak, mantle
awqa		fighter, soldier, enemy	
	awqa-na-ku		battle
	awqa-na-rqa-nku		they battled
aya		corpse	
Ayaviri		(tribal/geographical name)	
ayča		meat, flesh	
ayƚu		*ayllu*, community	
ayqin		run away, escape	

Č

čaka		bridge	
	ƚuki-čaka		Sucre, Bolivia (lit.: Spear-Bridge)
čaki		foot	
čaƚwa		fish (generic)	
čapa		sentry	
	čapa-na-n-paq		for him to have to stand guard
	čapa-na-y		to have to guard
čaqra		agricultural plot, garden	
časki		runner, messenger (not necessarily still in function)	
	časki-q		runner, messenger (in function or in functional status); one who is running; one who has ability to function as a runner or messenger
časki-		run	
	časki-y		run (noun)
čawpi		center, middle, midst	
	čawpi-nku-man		to their midst
	čawpi-nku-pi		in their midst
	čawpi-n-pi		in its center
	čawpi-pi		in the center
	čawpi tuta-kama		midnight
čay		that (cp. kay this)	
	čay-kuna		those
	čay-ƚa		that only, not more than that
	čay-man		towards there (with movement)
	čay-manta		then
	čay-manta-raq		only then, only after that
	čay-paq		for that, belonging to that
	čay-pi		there (no movement)
	čay-qa		there it is, that's it

čaya-		arrive; done; cooked	
Čayanta		Chayanta-Potosí, Bolivia (tribal/geographical name)	
čiču		pregnant	
	čiču-ya-		to become pregnant
	čiču-ya-či-		to make someone become pregnant
Čili		Chile	
čimpa		front	
	čimpa-pi		located in front
čina		female	
	čina atuq		female fox, vixen
	čina alqu		bitch
činka-		be lost, get lost, disappear	
	činka-či-		make something disappear, make something be lost, lose something
čiqan		correct, right; straight	
čiqni-		hate	
	čiqni-y		to hate
	čiqni-q		one who hates, the hater
čiri		cold	
	čiri-mita		winter (lit.: cold-a/days/work)
	Čiri-wano		Chaco Indians (from ciri-wanu-q, lit.: (from) cold-die-ones/who)
čita		orphan (animal)	
čiwanku		blackbird	
-ču		(question marker)	
čukča		hair	
čukƚa		hut	
čuki		spear	
	Čuki-čaka		Sucre, Bolivia (lit.: Spear Bridge)
čumpi		brown (born lg.)	
čunka		ten	
	čunka uk-niyuq		eleven (lit.: ten one-with)
	čunka iskay-niyuq		twelve
	čunka kinsa-yuq		thirteen
	čunka tawa-yuq		fourteen
	čunka p"isqa-yuq		fifteen
	čunka suqta-yuq		sixteen
	čunka qančis-niyuq		seventeen
	čunka pusaq-niyuq		eighteen
	čunka isqun-niyuq		nineteen
	čunka isqun-niyuq-niqin		nineteenth
	iskay čunka		twenty (lit.: two ten)
	iskay čunka uk-niyuq		twenty-one
čupa		tail	
čuqa-		throw, toss, throw away	
	čuqa		a unit of measure equal to amount one can hold in two hands cupped together
čura-		put, place, put on (e.g., clothes)	
čuri		son	
čuwa		plate, dish	

č'

č'aki-		be dry, thirsty	
	č'aki-n		it is dry, dried; drought
	č'aki-či-		dry something
č'ała		a sacrifice, a toast, an offering	
č'aqču-		spray, sprinkle (verb trans.)	
č'aqwa		noise	
č'aqwa-		make noise	
č'arki		dried meat	
č'arki-		to dehydrate something (e.g., meat, vegetables, a body, but not potatoes or fruit)	
	Cf. k'isa, č'unu, č'unuča-		
č'ata-		inform, betray; sizzle	
	č'ata-ri		informer
č'awka		fable, tall tale	
č'ikri		grass (generic)	
č'ini		minute (small), extremely small, tiny	
č'ini-ya		be silent	
	č'in!		Be silent! (one person)
	č'ini-ya		Be silent! (a group)
č'iqči		piebald (black and white or brown and white), pinto	
č'irwa-		squeeze	
č'isi		night, evening	
č'ulu		cap (pointed, with ear flaps)	
č'uñu		wrinkled; dehydrated potatoes	
	č'uñu-ča-		dehydrate potatoes
č'usaq		empty	
č'uspa		small bag for carrying coca leaves	

č"

č"ułunka	ice
č"ułu-	peck (verb trans.)

H

haku		Let's go!	
hałp'a		land; category of infectious diseases	
	hałp'a		cover with dirty, bury
hamp'atu		toad	
hampi		medicine	
	hampi-		medicate, heal (trans.)
	hampi-ri		curandero, healer
hamu-		come	

hanaq		beyond, far away, afar	
	hanaq-pača		heaven
hank'a		toasted grain	
hap'i-		hold, get, catch, grab	
	hap'i-či-		light (a fire), turn on (a light)
haqay		that (distant)	
	haqay-man		there
	Cp. kay (this), čay (that)(close)		
haqč'i-		foretell	
	haqč'i-ri		foreteller
hara		camp (noun)	
	hara-		camp (verb)
hark'a-		retain, intercept	
hasp'i-		scratch, claw	
hatari-		get up, arise	
hatun		big; long, tall, wide	
hawa		out, outside, exterior	
	hawa-manta		from outside
hay		(interjection)	
hayk'a		how much? (of price)	
	hayk'a-taq		How much does it cost?
	cf. mayk'a		
hayt'a-		kick	
	hayt'a-na		place to kick
	pununa hayt'a-na		foot of the bed
hina		so, thus, like so, in this way	
	hina kačun		so it is
	hina puni		always so
	hina-čá		so it must be
	hina-pi		in that way
huča		sin, fault, blame	
huč'u-y		to be small, little; short	
	huč'u-ya-		diminish
huk'uča		mouse	
hunt'a		full	
	hunt'a-či		fill
huq'u		wet	
	huq'u-lu		tadpole
huruk'uta		turtledove (onemonepoetic)	
	cf. k'uta		
husk'u		hole	

I

iča		if	
	iča-pis		may be
ik"uri-		appear	
ilimpi-		paint (verb)	

ima		what, which, what thing; also, too; any	
	ima saqra-pis		any damage
	ima-yna		how, in what manner
	ima-yna-ła		how are you, hello
	ima-ta ruwa-sa-nkičiq		What are you (pl.) doing?
	ima-wan		what with
	ima-rayku		why
imiła		girl, unmarried young woman	
Inka		the Inca, the Inca people; royal	
inti		sun	
ipa		uncle, aunt	
irpa		fledgling	
iskay		two	
	iskay čunka		twenty
	iskay-niqin		second
	iskay-nin		both (lit.: two-together)
ismuska		rotten	
isqun		nine	
	isqun-niqin		ninth
Istiku		Esteban, Steven	
it"i-		move, get out of the way	

K

ka-		be, exist	
	ka-sa-		be (in a place), live
	ka-pu-		belong to (used with obj. pronoun)
	ka-n-ču		is there?
kača		envoy	
	kača-		send, release
	kača-ri-		let loose
kači		salt	
Kalamarqa		(tribal/geographical name; Calamarca, Bolivia)	
Kaławaya		(tribal/geographical name; Kallawaya, Charazani, Bolivia)	
kałpa		strength	
	kałpa-sapa		strong
kama		until	
	čawpi tuta-kama		midnight
	Pača-k'ama-q		Pachacamac, God, Eternity, universe
kama		each, apiece	
	kinsa čunka kama		thirty apiece, thirty each
kama-		be obliged	
	kama-či-		order, request
Kañari		(tribal/geographical name, northern Peru)	
kanča		corral; adobe or rock fence; open market area	
ka-n-ču		is there?	
Kankałi		(tribal/geographical name)	
kantu		side	
	kantu-pi		in the side

Karanka (Karanga)		(tribal/geographical name, Caranga, Potosí, Bolivia)	
kasu-		obey	
	kasu-wa-na-ykičiq		for them to obey
kawsa-		live, exist	
kay		this	
	kay-qa		here it is
	kay-man		to here
	kay-manta		from here
	kay-niq		this way
	kay-niq-pi		around here
	kay-paq		for this
	kay-pi		here
	kay-pi-ču		here?
	Cp. čay (that)(close); haqay (that)(distant)		
kiča-		open	
kikin		same; self; equal	
	kiki-ƚantaq		the same thing
kiƚa		moon, month	
kinray		crest, hill, top, top of hill	
kinsa		three	
	kinsa čunka		thirty
	kinsa čunka kama		thirty each
	kinsa-ntin		all three
	kinsa-niqin		third
Kipinano		Ferdinand, Fernando	
kiru		tooth	
koka		coca leaves or plant	
kosa		good, fine, great, wonderful	
koya		queen	
kuku		ghost	
kunan		now	
kunka		neck	
kuntur		condor (older form	
	kondor		condor (modern form)
kuraq		elder, older person	
kuraka		lord	
kusi		happiness	
kuska		together	
kuskan		half, center	
	kuska(n)-kuskan-nin-ri		and one fourth
kuti		once; time, occasion	
	kuti-manta		since then
kuti-		return, come back	
	kuti-či-		return something (trans.)
	kuti-sun		we will return
	kuti-mu-		come back, return (to location of speaker)
kuyu		move	
	kuyu-či-		make something move

K'

k'ača		pretty, good, lovely, nice, beautiful	
	k'ača-sis		it is said to be pretty
k'ami-		reprimand	
k'anča-		to shine, glow, illuminate	
k'anka		roasted meat	
	k'anka-		roast
k'anti-		double something	
	k'anti		a spindle for doubling yarn, yarn doubler
	k'anti-sa-rqa		it was doubling
k'aska-		join, stick on; sticky	
	k'aska-či-		glue something, make it stick
k'aspi		stick, pole, wood	
k'iči-		pinch	
k'ita		wild	
	k'ita-quwi		wild guinea pig
k'uču		corner	
k'usku		navel	
K'usku		Cuzco	
k'utu-		cut, cut with scissors	
	kutu-na		scissors

K"

k"ałari-		start, begin	
k"ani-		bite (verb)	
k"apari-		yell	
k"uči		hog, pig; dirty	
k"uru		worn	
k"uču-		cut	
	k"uču-na		cutter, knife

L

lačiwana		wasp	
	lačiwana misk'i		wasp honey
	lačiwana-q t"apan		wasps' nest
lak'a-		slap	
Lančiko		Francisco (from Spanish)	
lap"i		leaf	
laq"a		darkness	
	laq"a-		be dark
larq'a		ditch	
lawra-		burn (trans.)	
layqa		brujo, sorcerer	
	layqa-		bewitch
laya		kind	

Ł

łama		llama	
	łama kati-ri		llama driver, llama herder (not shepherd at pasture)
	łama miči awki		llama herder price
łampu		soft	
	łampu-ča-		soften
łank'a-		work	
łant'a-		firewood	
	łant'a p'aki-		chop firewood
łaqta		town	
	łaqta-ča-		colonize
ławtu		Inca royal tassle	
łik'i-		rip, tear	
link'i		clay	
łuła		lie, liar	
	łuła-		lie
	łuła-q		liar (in function)
łuq'a-		climb	
łuq"ała		boy, unmarried young man	
łuq'i		left (direction)	
	łuq'i-man		to the left
	łuq'i-nču		left-handed
łuqsi-		go out, exit, depart	

M

maču		ancient	
mačula		spirit, genie of the mountains	
maki		hand	
małku		spirit, protector, genie of a local geographical area	
mama		mother	
mana		no, not	
	mana ima		nothing
	mana-ka		if not
	mana kayk'aq		never
	mana kaypiču		not here
	mana kanču		there is none
	mana q"apaq		not rich
	mana q"ari-wan		without a man
	mana-na		no more, not more
	mana paraqtin		if it doesn't rain
	mana-raq		not yet
mana-		request, ask for, borrow, lend	
manča-		be frightened, be afraid	
	manča-či-		frighten, cause fright
	manča-li		bashful, shy
	manča-ri-či-		frighten
	manča-ri-sqa		frightened

Mančuka		Manuel	
Manko		(prince son of Wayna Kapaq)	
Manuka		Manuela	
maqa-		punish, hit	
	maqa-na-ku		fight (lit.: hit-reciprocal-reflexive)
	maqa-na-ku-		fight
	maqa-na-ku-sqa-n-rayku		because they were fighting
masi		comrade, friend, countryman	
mask'a-		look for, seek, search for	
mast'a-		lay something	
may-		in:	
	may-k'aq		any one
	may-qin		which
	may-pi		where
	may-pi-čus		where?
mak'a		how much? (of volume)	
	mayk'a-taq		How much does it cost?
	cf. hayk'a		
manka		pot	
mayu		river	
mihi-		graze, to pasture (intrans.)	
mihi		cat	
mik"u-		eat	
miłay		loathsome	
miłu		incense	
mina		bonfire	
minč"a		day after tomorrow	
mink'a		collective aid	
	mink'a-ku-na		Let's ask for collective help
	mink'a-ku-sun		Let's give collective help
misk'i		candy, honey; sweet	
	lačiwana-q misk'i		wasp honey
mitima-		colonize	
	mitima-q		colonizer
muči-		perceive	
muč'a-		kiss	
muna-		want, desire, like, love	
muruq'u		ball	
musira		mail	
musk"i-		smell	
musp"a-		be delirious, dizzy, confused; make a mistake	
musqu-		dream	
musuq		new	
muyu		round	
	muyu-muyu		dizziness
muyu-		surround	

N

nana-y		pain	
nana-		ache, hurt, pain	
ni		no (negative particle)	
	ni-pi		nobody
	ni-raq		not yet
	ni-taq		neither
ni-		say, tell	
	ni-sqa-sis		it is said that
nina		fire	

Ñ

ñak'a-		kill, dismember, cut to pieces, behead	
-ña		already	
ñan		road	
ñaña		sister (of a female)	
ñawi		eye	
	ñawi-ča-		read
ñawpa-		surpass, get ahead of, advance	
	ñawpa-qin		first, the first one
	ñawpa-qin-pi		in front of him
ñuqa		I	
	ñuqa-q		mine
	ñuqa-yku		we (exclusive)
	ñuqa-nčiq		we (inclusive)
ñunu		nipple	
ñusta		princess	

P

pača		time, hour	
	Pača-kama-q		Pachacamac, God (Creator of the universe); Eternity
	Pača-mama		Pachamama, Mother Earth
	Hanaq-pača		Heaven
pača-q		one hundred	
Pačis!		Thanks!	
paka-		hide	
paqari-		be born	
	paqarin		morning
pała		royal princess, lady	
pampa		flat; flat land, soil; floor	
	Quča-pampa		Cochabamba (lit.: flat lake)
pana		sister (of a male)	
		dynasty	

panta-		be mistaken, wrong; make a mistake	
	panta-sqa		mistaken, wrong
paña		right (direction)	
	paña-man		to the right
papa		potato	
papačiyuči		sparrow	
	(possibly, papa-čiyu-či)		
paqarin		morning	
para-		rain	
	para		rain (noun)
parla-		talk, speak	
	parlay		language
pata		height	
	pata-pi		above
	pata-nta		over
Paw*l*u		(Prince son of Wayna Kapaq)	
pay		he, she, it	
	pay-kuna		they
	pay-kikin		he himself
	pay-*l*a		he only, just he
	pay-min		he certainly
	pay-pis		he too
paya		grandparent	
pičana		brown	
pisi		little, small	
pončo		poncho, blanket slit in the center	
puču		leftover, remaining	
puka		red	
pukara		fortress	
puk*l*a-		play	
	puk*l*a-na		toy, game
	puk*l*a-y-wawa		doll
puma		puma	
punku		door	
punki-		swell	
	punki-sqa		swollen
puñuna		bed	
	puñuna hayt'a		bed step
puraq		both	
	puraq uya		traitor, two-faced
puri-		walk	
pusaq		eight	

P'

p'ača	clothing
p'aki-	break
p'ampa-	bury
p'isaka	partridge
p'isqu	bird

p'uytula		jar	
p'uku		concave	
	p'uku čuwa		deep dish
p'unčay		day	
p'uqtu		(measure equal to amount which can be held in one hand)	
p'ulqu		sock, stocking	

P"

p"ała		flat	
	p"ała čuwa		flat dish, plate, platter
p"ata		five centavos	
	p"ata-ła		just five centavos
p"awa-		fly	
p"iłu		milk	
p"ina		angry, mad	
p"inki-		jump	
p"isqa		five	
	p"isqa čunka		fifty
	p"isqa-niqin		fifth
	p"isqa-ntin		all five together
p"isu		ten centavos	
p"uku-		blow	
p"ulurisa		lupine flower	
p"ułu		blanket	
p"uru		feather	
	p"uru-ča-		grow feathers
p"uska		spindle whirl	
p"uti-		be sad	
	p"utiy		sadness, unhappiness
	p"uti-sqa		sad
p"uyu		cloud	

Q

qan		you (singular)	
	qan-kuna		you (plural)
	qan-paq		for you
qančiq		seven	
	qančiq-niqin		seventh
qanimpa		day before yesterday, a long time ago	
	qanimpa-ña		yesterday already
qayna		yesterday	
qaqa		hill, rock	
qarpaku-		irrigate	
qarwa		goat	

Qayara		Cayara (tribal name, Potosí, Bolivia)	
Qayaraviri		(tribal name)	
qu-		give	
	qu-wa-y		to give me
	qu-wa-saqku		they will give us
	qu-sqa-yki		I will give you
quča		lake	
	Quča-pampa		Cochabambe, Bolivia (lit.: flat lake)
qulqi		silver, money	
qunqa-		forget	
qunquri-		kneel	
	qunquri-q		kneeling; one who kneels
	qunquri-na-n-paq		for him to kneel
	qunquri-spa		kneeling
quqawi		lunch bag, food carried in a lunch bag	
qura		herb	
quri		gold	
qurura-		cut the throat	
qusa		husband	
Quča-pampa		(tribal name, Cochabambe, Bolivia)	
quwi		rabbit, domesticated guinea pig	

Q'

q'ala		nude	
q'ara		foreigner	
q'aya		tomorrow	
	q'aya-ntin-man		the next day
	q'aya-kama		until tomorrow
q'aytu		yarn	
q'ičiči		parakeet	
q'iƚu		yellow	
q'ipi		load	
	q'ipi-		load
	q'ipi-spa-yki		I will load you
q'iwa		coward	
q'iwi-		twist	
	q'iwi-ku-ni		I twisted
q'umir		green	
	q'umir-čana		make it green (verdear)
	q'umir-ña		it's already green
q'unča		stove, oven	
q'uñi		warm, to be warm	
	q'uñi-ku-sun		(it) will get warm
	q'uñi-sa-ni-na		I am getting warm
q'upa		waste, trash	
q'usñi		smoke	
	q'usñi-či-		smoke something, make smoke
	q'usñi-či-na		Let's smoke

Q"

q"ałari-		begin, start	
q"apaq		rich, wealthy	
q"ara		leather, felt	
q"ara-		feed	
	q"ara-na		Let's feed
q"ari		man	
	q"ari-n-ča-ku-		take courage
q"arquwanču		buzzard	
q"arqu-		throw away, order to leave, fire (from a job)	
q"asa		frost	
q"ati-		drive	
	q"ati-ri		herder, driver; merchant
q"atu		a pile, a lot; unit of sale	
q"awa-		look	
q"ilqi-		write	
q"iła		lazy	
q"ina		flute	
q"ipa-		follow	
	q"ipa-n		behind, after
q"ispara		eyelashes	
q"uyłur		star	
q"utu-		to boil	
	q"utu-či-		make something boil

R

ranti-		buy	
raymi		party, feast, celebration	
ri-		go	
	ri-ła-		go ahead, go on
	ri-pu-		go away, go off, escape
riqsi-		know	
rikč'a-		wake up	
riku-		see	
	riku-či-		show
rit'i		snow (noun)	
	rit'i-		snow (verb)
ruk'ana		finger	
rumi		stone	
runa		person, human being	
	runa simi		common language, language of the people, Quechua
	Runa simi parla-nki-ču?		Do you speak Quechua?
	runa wañu-či		murderer
rup"a-		be warm, be hot	
	rup"a-y		sunshine, heat
	rup"a-y-mita		summer
	rup"a-či-		burn
ruwa-		do	
	ruwa-na		task, job

S

sač'a		tree	
Sakaka		(tribal/geographical name)	
sama-		rest	
sampa		coward	
Sankawan		(tribal/geographical name)	
sapa		each, alone	
	sapa-n		it alone
	sapa-y		I alone
saqi-		leave	
saqma-		hit, punch (with fist)	
	Cp. taka- (hit, knock)		
	tiqi- (hit, bump)		
	waqta- (hit with something)		
saqra		mean, sadistic	
saqsa-		be satisfied, filled	
Saqsawaman	Pukara	Fortress of Sajsawaman	
sara		corn	
saya-		stop, stand	
	saya-či-		stop something
sayku-		get tired	
sayri		tobacco	
saytu		collar	
sayt'u		thin	
sik'i-		extract	
simi		mouth	
sinč'i		strong	
sinqa		nose	
Sirapo		Serafin (from Spanish)	
siri-		lay	
sipi-		hang by the neck, choke	
Sipiko		Ciprian (from Spanish)	
sispa-		approach, come close	
	sispa-sqa		near
siwi		ring	
sušu-		slide	
	sušu-na		slide (noun)
suľk'a		younger; lastborn son	
sumaq		excellent, good	
	cf. kosa		
sunk"a		beard	
	sunk"a-sapa		bearded
sunqu		heart	
supay		devil; Evil Spirit of the Earth; Tempter	
suqta		six	
suri		ostrich	
suru-		spill, drip (intrans.)	
	suru-či		spill (trans.), make something drip
suti		name	
	suti-		name
suwa		thief	

suya-		wait
suyu		province, estate
	Tawa-ntin-suyu	The Inca Empire (lit.: All Four Provinces Together)

T

taka-		hit, knock
	Cp. saqma- (hit, punch) tiqi- (hit, bump) waqta- (hit with something)	
taki-		sing
tampu		hotel, guesthouse, warehouse, storehouse
tanqa-		push
tanta-		gather, join (intrans.)
	tanta-ku-	gather, get, join, marry (trans.)
	tanta-na-n kama	until he gathers
Tapačari		(tribal/geographical name)
tapu-		ask
taraqči		sparrow
tari-		find
taruka		deer
tarpu-		plant
tata		father
tawa		four
	tawa čunka	forty
	tawa-niqin	one fourth
	Tawa-ntin-suyu	The Inca Empire, the four provinces of the Inca Empire (Quechua name for the Empire; lit.: All Four Provinces Together)
tika		brick
tinku-		meet, find, go to meet
tipa		basket
tiqi-		hit, bump
	Cp. saqma- (hit, punch) taka- (hit, knock) waqta- (hit with something)	
tiqra-		turn, translate
	tiqra-kama-yuq	interpreter
titi		lead
Tiwanaku		Tihuanaco, LaPaz, Bolivia
tiya-		sit, dwell, live
tora		brother (of a female)
totora		reed
tukra		small stick, twig
tuku-		finish
	tuku-ča-	get finished
	tuku-y	all
tuli-		roll (intrans.)
	tuli	wheel
	tuli-či-	make something roll

tuĺu		bone	
tumina		twenty centavos	
tunquru		esophagus	
tupa		royal	
	tupa yawri		royal sceptor
	Tupa-q Inka		sovereign, king, emperor
tupu-		measure	
	tupu		measure (noun)
tuqya-		hatch, pop	
tusu-		dance	
tustun		forty centavos	
tuta		twilight	
	čawpi tuta-kama		midnight
	tuta-manta		at twilight
	tuta-ya-spa		getting to be twilight
	tuta-ya-sa-n		it is getting day
tuytu-		float	

T'

t'aĺa		lady	
t'anta		bread	
	Cp. t"anta		used, old
t'ika		flower	
	t'ika-čaqra		flower garden
t'uqu		depression	
t'uqya-		explode, hatch	
t'uru		mud	
t'usti-		be messed up	
	t'ustin		disordered, messed up
	t'usti-sqa		messed
t'usu		calf	

T"

t"aĺa		shake	
t"ani-		heal	
t"anta		old, used	
	Cp. t'anta		bread
t"apa		nest	
	t"apa-ča-		nest (verb)
t"aski		step	
	t"aski-		take a walk, ride

U

uhut'a, ohot'a		sandal	
uk		one, a	
	uk-nin		the other, another
	uk sara		one peso
	uk-tawan		once again
ukumari		bear	
ukya-		drink	
uk"u		deep	
	uk"u-pi		deep within
uli		ruin	
Ułaqa		(tribal/geographical name)	
uma		head	
	wiła-q uma		supreme priest, prophet
Umasuyu		(tribal/geographical name; north of LaPaz)	
umu		priest	
unku		traditional handwoven shirt of the Inca	
unqu-		be sick	
	unqu-y		disease
	unqu-li		sickly
	unqu-qtin		when he gets sick
unu		liquid	
	unu-ya-		melt
uña		puppy	
uqi		grey	
	uqi-čumpi		brown-greyish
uqła-		incubate	
uqu-		swallow	
uq"ari-		lift	
ura		down, below	
	ura-qa-		descend
	ura-qa-mu-		come down
	ura-mu-		
urma-		fall	
	urma-či-		make fall
urqu		mountain; male	
urqu-		bring out	
uruya		hanging basket (used as a float when crossing rivers, from Spanish)	
usara		money, peso	
usqay		fast	
usu-		waste	
	usu-či-		waste (trans.)
usuri		wound, injury	
ususi		daughter	
utiq		fool (noun)	
uturunku		jaguar	
uya		face	
uyari-		listen	
uywa-		breed, raise, bring up	

W

wač̌a-		give birth	
waka		shrine	
	Cp. waqa- (cry)		
waka		cow (from Spanish)	
waki-		be ready	
	waki-či-		prepare
wakin		some (singular)	
	wakin-kuna		some (plural)
wakya-		call	
waliq		good	
wampu		boat	
wañu-		die	
	wañu-qtin		when he dies
	wañu-sqa		dead
waq		other, apart	
waqa-		cry	
	waqa-y		tears
	Cp. waka (shrine)		
waqra		horn	
waqta-		hit with something	
	Cp. saqma- (hit, punch)		
	taka- (hit, knock)		
	tiqi- (hit, bump)		
warak'a		sling	
waranqa		thousand	
wark"u-		hang (trans.)	
warmi		woman	
warqu-		hang	
wasa		back (of a person or thing)	
wasi		house	
waska		rope, chain	
wata		year	
wəta-		tie	
wataka-		watch, look at	
wat"iya		country food (prepared in the country)	
wawqi		brother (of a male)	
wayaka		bag (for carrying food, money, etc.; ca 6" x 8" tied with cord and hung on waist)	
wayła		straw for thatching a roof	
wayq'u-		cook	
wayra		wind; a category of illnesses associated with wind	
	wayra-		(of wind)
	wayra-kuna		winds
wičari-		go up	
wič"u		straw	
wik'una		vicuna	
wiła-		tell, inform	
	wiła-y		informer, the one who tells
	wiła-q uma		supreme priest, prophet
wiłma		wool	

wiłka		sacred	
wina-		grow	
wiraquča		lord (originally the name of a bearded supernatural being)	
wisła		spoon	
wisk'ača		Andean hare	
wisq'a-		close, jail, lock up	

Y

ya!		oh!	
	ya q"ari!		oh man!
yača-		know, learn	
	yača-y wasi		school, schoolhouse
	yača-ku-		study
	yača-ku-n		it is known
	yača-ku-n-ču		is it known?
	yača-na-		must know
	yača-či		teacher
	yača-či-q		teacher (in function)
	yača-či-		teach
yaku		water	
yana		black	
yanapa-		help	
yapa		tip	
	yapa-		add, tip
yarawiku		poet	
yarq"a-		hunger, be hungry	
	yarq"a-sqa		hunger
yawar		blood	
yawri		sceptor	
	tupa yawri		royal sceptor
yayku-		come in	
yunka		tropics	
	Yunka		Yungas, people of the tropics
yupa		count	
yaya		think, remember	
yuraq		white	

ENGLISH - QUECHUA

A

a, one		uk	
	uk-nin		other, another
	uk sara		a peso
	uk-tawan		once again
able (be)		ati-	
	ati-y		to be able
	ati-pa-y		to win, conquer, overcome
	ati-pa-q		winner
above, over		pata-pi	
ache, hurt, pain		nana-	
adobe brick, brick		tika	
advance		see	surpass
afar		see	beyond
afraid		see	frightened
after, behind		q"ipan	
	q"ipa-		follow
again		see under	a
agricultural plot, garden		čaqra	
ahead (get)		see	surpass
aid (collective)		mink'a	
	mink'a-ku-na		Let's ask for collective aid.
	mink'a-ku-sun		Let's give collective aid.
	see also: help		
alpaca		alpaka	
already		-ña	
also, too; any; what, which, what thing		ima	
	ima saqra-pis		any damage
	ima-yna		how, in what manner
	ima-yna-ła		how are you, hello
	ima-ta ruwa-sa-nkičiq		What are you (pl.) doing?
	ima-wan		what with
	ima-rayku		why
	cf. also: which		
always so		hina-puni	
ancient		maču	
angry, mad		p"ina	
another		see under	
any		see	also
anyone		may-k'aq	
	cf. also: may-		
apart, other		waq	
apiece, each		kama	
	kinsa čunka kama		thirty apiece, thirty each
	cf. also: each		

appear		ik"uri-	
approach, come close		sispa-	
	sispa-sqa		near
arise, get up		hatari-	
arrive; done; cooked		čaya-	
ask		tapu-	
ask for, request, borrow, lend		maña-	
aunt, uncle		ipa	
ayllu		ayƚu	

B

back (of person or thing)		wasa	
bag		wayaka	(for carrying food, money, etc.; ca 6" x 8" tied with cord and hung on waist)
	č'uspa		small bag for carrying coca leaves
ball		muruq'u	
bashful		see	frightened
basket		tipa	
basket (hanging)		uruya	(used as a float when crossing rivers, from Spanish)
battle		awqa-na-	(verb)
		awqa-na-ku	(noun)
be, exist		ka-	
	ka-sa-		be (in a place), live
	ka-pu-		belong to (used with obj. pronoun)
	ka-n-ču		is there?
bear		ukumari	
bear		see	give birth
beard		sunk"a	
	sunk"a-sapa		bearded
beautiful, pretty, lovely, nice, good		k'ača	
bed		puñuna	
	puñuna haty'a-na		bedstep, foot of a bed
begin, start		q"aƚari	
behead, dismember, cut to pieces, kill		nak'a	
behind, after		q"ipan	
	q"ipa-		follow
belong to		ka-pu-	(used with obj. pronoun)
betray, inform, sizzle		č'ata-	
beyond, afar, far away		hanaq	
	hanaq-pača		heaven

big; long, tall, wide		hatun	
bird		p'isqu	
bitch		čina alqu	
bite		k"ani-	
black		yana	
blackbird		čiwanku	
blame, fault, sin		huča	
blanket		p"uƛu	
blood		yawar	
blow		p"uku	
	wayra-		blow (of wind)
blue		anka	
	anka-čana		Let's make it blue.
	anka-na		It's already blue.
boat		wampu	
boil		q"utu-	
	q"utu-či-		make something boil
bone		tuƛu	
bonfire		mina	
born (be)		paqari-	
	paqarin		morning
	see also:	give birth	
borrow, ask for, request, lend		maña-	
both		iskay-nin	(lit.: two together)
		puraq	
	puraq uya		traitor, two-faced
boy, unmarried young man		ƛuq"aƛa	
bread		t'anta	
	Cp. t"anta		used, old
break		p'aki-	
breed, raise, bring up		uywa-	
brick, adobe brick		tika	
bridge		čaka	
	Čuki-čaka		Sucre, Bolivia (lit.: Spear Bridge)
bring		*see under*	carry
bring out		urqu-	
bring up		*see*	breed
brother		tora	(of a female)
		wawqi	(of a male)
brown		čumpi	
	uqi-čumpi		grey brown
brujo, sorcerer		layqa	
	layqa-		bewitch
build		saya-či-	
bump, hit		tiqi-	
	cf. saqma-, taka-, waqta-		
burn (trans.)		lawra-	
	rup"a-či-		
bury, cover with dirt		p'ampa-	
buy		ranti-	
buzzard		q"arquwanču	

C

calf		t'usu	
call		wakya-	
camp		hara	(noun)
		hara-	(verb)
candy, honey; sweet		misk'i	
	lačiwana-q misk'i		wasps' honey
cap		č'ulu	(pointed, with ear flaps)
carry		apa-	(trans.)
	apa-y		to carry
	apa-q		one who carries
	apa-či-y		to make someone carry something
	apa-či-q		one who makes someone carry something
	apa-mu-y		to bring
cat		miči	
celebration, party, fest		raymi	
centavos		see under	money
center, middle, midst		čawpi	
	čawpi-nku-man		to their midst
	čawpi-nku-pi		in their midst
	čawpi-n-pi		in its center
	čawpi-pi		in the center
	cf. also:	Cuzco	
Chaco Indians		Čiri-wano	
chew		akułi-	
chicken		wałpa	
chief		see	lord
chief priest, prophet		wiła-q uma	
Chile		Čili	
choke; hang by the neck		sipi-	
chop		p'aki-	
choose, sort		akła-	
	akłay-wasi		convent, nunnery
Ciprian		Sipiko	(from Spanish)
claw, scratch		hasp'i-	
clay		łink'i	
cliff, hill, rock		qaqa	
climb		łuq'a-	
clothing		p'ača	
close, lock up, jail		wisq'a-	
cloud		p"uyu	
coca leaves or plant		koka	
Cochabambe		Quča-pampa	(lit.: flat lake)
cold		čiri	
	čiri-mita		winter (lit.: cold--a day's work)
	Čiri-wano		Chaco Indians (from čiri-wañu-q: {from} cold-die-ones who)

collar		saytu	
colonize		mitima-	
	mitima-q		colonizer
come		hamu-	
come back		*see*	return
come close		*see*	approach
come down		ura-qa-mu-	
come in		yayku-	
comrade, friend, countryman		masi	
community, *ayllu*		ayłu	
concave		p"ała	
		p'uku	
	p'uka čuwa		deep dish
condor		kuntur	(older form)
		kondor	(modern form)
confused		*see*	delirious
conquer, win, overcome		ati-pa-	
	ati-pa-q		conqueror, winner
convent, nunnery		akła-y-wasi	
cook		wayq'u	
	čaya-		be done, be cooked; arrived
cookout		*see*	country food
corn		sara	
corner, cranny, nook		k'uču	
corpse		aya	
corral; adobe or rock fence, open market area		kanča	
correct, right; straight		čiqan	
cost		*see*	how much
count		yupa	
country food		wat"iya	(food prepared in the country, cookout food)
countryman		*see*	comrade
courage, to take		q"ari-n-ta-ku-	
cow		waka (from Spanish)	
coward		q'iwa	
		sampa	
cranny		*see*	corner
creator		*see*	God
crest, hill, top		kinray	
crown		ławtu	(the Inca royal tassel)
cry		waqa-	
	waqa-y		tears
	Cp. waka		shine
curandero, healer		hampi'ri	
cut		k"uču-	
	k"uču-na		cutter, knife
	k'utu-		cut, cut with scissors
	k'utu-na		scissors
	qurura-		cut the throat
cut to pieces, behead, dismember, kill		nak'a-	
Cuzco		K"usku	
	k'usku		navel

D

damage		ima saqra-pis	any damage
dance		tusu-	
darkness		laq"a	
	laq"a-		be dark
daughter		ususi	
day		p'unčay	
	tuta-ya-sa-n		It is getting to be day, it is becoming day
dead		wañu-sqa	
deep		uk"u	
	uk"u-pi		deep within
deer		taruka	
dehydrate		č'arki-	(trans.) (e.g., meat, vegetables, but not potatoes or fruit)
	č'uñu		wrinkled, dehydrated potatoes
	č'uñu-ča-y		to dehydrate potatoes
delirious		musp"a-	be delirious, dizzy, confused; make a mistake
depart, go out, exit		*l*uqsi-	
depression		t'uqu	
descend		ura-qa-	
desire, want, love, like		muna-	
devil, Temptor, Evil Spirit of the Earth		supay	
die		wañu-	
	wañu-či-		kill
	wañu-qtin		when he dies
	wañu-sqa		dead
dirty; pig, hog		k"uči	
disappear		see under	lost
disease		unqu-y	
	halp'a		category of infectious diseases associated with the earth
	wayra		cateogory of infectious diseases associated with the wind
dish, plate		čuwa	
dismember		see	cut to pieces
ditch		larq'a	
diviner, foreteller		haq'či-ri	
dizziness		muyu-muyu	
dizzy		see	delirious
do		ruwa-	
	ruwa-na		task, job
dog		alqu	
doll		puk*l*a-y-wawa	
done, cooked; arrive		čaya-	
door		punku	

double something		k'anti-	
	k'anti		a spindle for doubling yarn, yarn doubler
	k'anti-sa-rqa		it was doubling
down		ura	
	ura-qa-		descend
	ura-qa-mu-		come down
	ura-nta		under
	ura-mu		come down
dream		musqu-	
dried meat		č'arki	
drink		ukya-	
drip		see	spill
drive		q"ati-	
	q"ati-ri		llama driver/merchant
driver, herder; merchant		q"ata-ri	
dry, thirsty		č'aki-	
	č'aki-n		drought; it is dry
	č'aki-či-		to dry something
duty, work		kama-	
	kama-či-		order, request
dwell, sit, live		tiya-	
	see also:	kawsa-	
dynasty		panaka	

E

each		sapa	
	sapa-n		it alone
	sapa-y		I alone
	kama		each, apiece
	kinsa č'unka kama		thirty apiece, thirty each
earth		Pača-mama	Mother Earth
eat		mik"u-	
eight		pusaq	
	čunka pusaq-niyuq		eighteen
elder, older person		kuraq	
eleven		čunka uk-niyuq	
	see also:	ten	
emperor, king, sovereign		Tupa-q Inka	
empire		see under	four
empty		č'usaq	
enemy		see	fighter
envoy		kača	
	kača-		send, release
	kača-ri-		let loose
equal		see	same
escape, run away		ayqin	see also: go
esophagus		tunquru	
Esteban, Steven		Istiku	

eternity		Pača-kama-q	
evening, night		č'isi	
excellent, good		sumaq	
	cf. also:	good	
exist		see	live
exit, go out, depart		kuqsi-	
explode, hatch		t'uqya-	
exterior, out, outside		hawa	
extract		sik'i-	
eye		ñawi	
	ñawi-ča-		follow
	ñawi-ča-na-n-paq		
eyelashes		q"ispara	

F

fable, tall tale		č'awka	
face		uya	
fall		urma-	
	urma-či-		make fall
far		karu	
	see also:	beyond	
far away		see	beyond
fast		usqay	
father		tata	
fault		see	blame
feast		see	celebration
feather		p"uru	
	p"uru-ča-		grow feathers
feed		q"ara-	
	q"ara-na		Let's feed
felt, leather		q"ara	
female		čina	
	čina atuq		female fox, vixen
	čina alqu		bitch
Ferdinand, Fernando		Kipinano	
fifteen		see under	five
fifth		see under	five
fifty		see under	five
fighter, solder, enemy		awqa	
	awqa-na-ku		battle
	awqa-na-		battle (verb)
fill		hunt'a-či-	
filled, satisfied		saqsa-	
	see also:	full	
find		tari-	
	tinku-		find, meet, go to meet
fine		see under	
finger		ruk'ana	
finish		tuku-	
	tuku-ča-		finish
fire		nina	

fire, order to leave, throw away		q"arqu-	
firewood		łant'a-	
	łant'a p'aki-		chop firewood
first, the first one		ñawpa-qin	
fish (generic)		čałwa	
five		p"isqa	
	čunka p"isqa-yuq		fifteen
	p"isqa-čunka		fifty
	p"isqa-niqin		fifth
	p"isqa-ntin		all five together
flat; flat land, soil; floor		pampa	
	pampa-pi		on the floor
	Quča-pampa		Cochabambe (lit.: flat lake)
fledgling		irpa	
flesh, meat		ayča	
float		tuytu-	
floor		see	flat
flower		t'ika	
	t'ika-čaqra		flower garden
	Cp. tika		brick, adobe brick
flute		q"ina	(a flute without a separate mouthpiece)
fly		p"awa-	
follow		q"ipa-	
	q"ipan		after, behind
food		mik"u-sqa	
	quqawi		lunch bag, food carried in a lunch bag
	wat"iya		country food, food cooked in the country, cookout food
fool		utiq	
foot		čaki	
foot of a bed, bed step		puñuna hayt'a-na	
foreigner		q'ara	
foretell		haqč'i-	
	haqč'i-ri		foreteller
forget		qunqa-	
fortress		pukara	
forty		see under	four
four		tawa	
	čunka tawa-yuq		fourteen
	tawa-čunka		forty
	tawa-niqin		fourth
	Tawa-ntin-suyu		The Inca Empire, the four provinces of the Inca Empire (Quechua name for the Empire; lit.: All Four Provinces Together)
	kuka(n)-kuskan		one fourth
fox		atuq	
Francisco		Lančiko	

friend, countryman, comrade		masi	
frightened		manča-	be frightened, be afraid
	manča-či-		frighten, cause fright
	manča-li		bashful, shy
	manča-ri-či-		frighten
	manča-ri-sqa		frightened
front		čimpa	
	čimpa-pi		located in front
frost		q"asa	
full		hunt'a	
	hunt'a-či-		fill
funny		asi-na-paq	

G

game, toy		pukła-na	
garden, agricultural plot		čaqra	
	t'ika čaqra		flower garden
gather, join		tanta-	(intrans.)
	tanta-ku-		gather, get, join, marry (trans.)
	tanta-na-n-kama		until he gathers
general		apu	general, leader, principal, most important one
	Apu-rima-q		Apurimac River (lit.: Principal One Who Tells)
	Čuki Apu		LaPaz (lit.: Spear Leader)
get, grab, hold		hap'i-	
	hap'i-či-		light (a fire), turn on (a light)
	see also:	gather	
get up		*see*	arise
ghost		kuku	
girl, unmarried young woman		imiła	
give		qu-	
	qu-wa-y		to give me, give me!
	qu-wa-saqku		they will give us
	qu-sqa-yki		I will give you
	warqu-		give, hand
give birth		wača-	
glow, shine, illuminate		k'anča-	
glue		*see*	stick on
go		ri-	
	ri-ła-		go ahead, go on
	ri-pu-		go away, go off, escape
	haku		Let's go!
	łuqsi-		go out, exit, depart
	tinku-		go to meet, meet, find
	wičari-		go up

goat		qarwa	
God		Pača-kama-q	God, Creator of the Universe; Eternity
gold		quri	
good		ałin	
	k'ača		good, nice, pretty, lovely
	kosa		good, fine, great, wonderful
	waliq		good
	waliq-ła		so good
	sumaq		excellent, good
grab		see	get
grain		hank'a	toasted grain
grandparent		paya	
grandson		alči	
grass		č'ikri	
graze, pasture		miči-	
great		see under	good
green		q'umir	
	q'umir-ča-na		make it green (verdear)
	q'umir-ňa		it's already green
grey		uqi	
	uqi-čumpi		grey brown
grow		wina-	
guard		see	sentry
guesthouse		see	hotel
guinea pig (domesticated), rabbit		quwi	

H

hair		čukča	
half, center		kuskan	
	kuska(n)-kuskan-nin-ri		and one fourth
hand		maki	
hand		warqu-	
handful		p'uqtu	(measure, amount which can be held in one hand)
	see also:	tupu	
hang (trans.)		wark"u-	
hang by the neck		see	choke
happiness		kusi	
hare (Andean)		wisk'ača	
	see also:	rabbit	
hat (generic)		ačiwa	
hatch, pop		tuqya-	
hate		čiqni-	
	čiqni-y		to hate
	čiqni-q		one who hates, the hater
he, she, it		pay	
	pay-kuna		they
	pay-kikin		he himself

	pay-ʎa		he only, just he
	pay-min		he certainly
	pay-pis		he too
head		uma	
	wiʎa-q uma		supreme priest, prophet
heal		t"ani-	
	hampi-		heal, medicate
	hampi-ri		healer, curandero
heart		sunqu	
heaven		Hanaq-pača	
height		pata	
	pata-pi		above
	pata-nta		over
hello, how are you?		ima-yna-ʎa	
help		yanapa-	
help (collective)		mink'a	
	mink'a-ku-na		Let's ask for collective help
	mink'a-ku-sun		Let's give collective help
herb		qura	
herder, driver; merchant		q"ati-ri	
here		see under	this
hey!		hay!	
hide		paka-	
hill		see	crest
hill, cliff, rock		qaqa	
hit		maqa-	hit, punish
	maqa-na-ku		fight, a fight
		saqma-	hit, punch (with fist)
		taka-	hit, knock
		tiqi-	hit, bump
		waqta-	hit with something
hog		see	pig
hold, get, grab		hap'i-	
	hap'i-či		light (a fire), turn on (a light)
hold		husk'u	
honey, candy; sweet		misk'i	
	lačiwana-q misk'i		wasps' honey
horn		waqra	
hotel, guesthouse, warehouse		tampu	
hour		see	time
house		wasi	
how, in what manner		ima-yna	
how are you? hello		ima-yna-ʎa	
how much?		hayk'a mayk'a	
	hayk'a-taq		How much does it cost?
	mayk'a-taq		How much does it cost?
hundred		pača-q	
hungry (be)		yarq"a-	
	yarq"a-sqa		hunger
husband		qusa	
hurt, ache, pain		nana-	
hut		čukʎa	

I

I		ñuqa	
	ñuqa-q		mine
ice		č"ułunka	
if		iča	
	iča-pis		may be
illnesses, categories of		halp'a	category of illnesses associated with the land
		wayra	category of illnesses associated with the wind
illuminate, glow, shine		k'anča-	
important		see	principal
Inca		Inka	
	see also:	tupa	
incense		miłu	
incubate		uqła-	
inform		č'ata-	inform, betray; sizzle
	č'ata-ri		informer
		wiła-	inform, tell
	wiła-y		informer, one who tells
	wiła-q uma		supreme priest, prophet
injury, wound		usuri	
interjection, hey!		hay!	
interpreter		tiqra-kama-yuq	
irrigate		qarpaku-	
intercept, retain		hark'a-	
it		see	he

J

jaguar		uturunku	
jail, lock up, close		wisq'a	
jar		p'uytula	
jerky		č'arki	
join		see	stick on; gather
jump		p"inki-	

K

kick		hayt'a-	
	hayt'a-na		place to kick
	puñuna hayt'a-na		bed step, foot of the bed
kill, behead, dismember, cut to pieces		ñak'a-	
kind		laya	
king		see	emperor

kiss		muč'a-	
kneel		qunquri-	
	qunquri-q		kneeling; one who kneels
	qunquri-na-n-paq		for him to kneel
	qunquri-spa		kneeling
knife, cutter		k"uču-na	
knock, hit		taka-	
	see also:	saqma-, tiqi-, waqta-	
know		riqsi-	
	see also:	learn	

L

lady		t'ała	
	pała		lady of royal blood, royal princess, Inca princess
	see also:	nusta	
lake		quča	
	Quča-pampa		Cochabambe, Bolivia (lit.: flat lake)
land		hałp'a	(also a category of infectious diseases)
	halp'a-		cover with dirt, bury
language		parla-y	
	see also:	talk	
lastborn son, younger		sulk'a	
later		q"ipa-ta	
laugh		asi-	
	asi-či-wa-n		he makes me laugh
	asi-na-paq		funny
lay		siri-	
lay		mast'a-	(trans.)
lazy		q"iła	
lead		titi	
leader		see	lord, principal
leaf		lap"i	
learn, know		yača-	
	yača-y wasi		school, school house
	yača-ku		study
	yača-ku-n		it is known
	yača-ku-n-ču		is it known?
	yača-na-		must know
	yača-či		teacher
	yača-či-q		teacher (in function)
	yača-či-		teach
	cf. also:	know, philosopher	
leather, felt		q"ara	
leave		saqi-	
left (direction)		łuq'i	
	łuq'i-man		to the left
	łuq'i-nču		left-handed

left over, remaining		puču	
lend, borrow, ask for, request		mana-	
lie, liar		łuła	
	łuła-		lie
lift		uq"ari-	
light (a fire), turn on (a light)		hap'i-či-	
like		see	love
like so		see	so
lily		ariruma	(Yellow Lily of the Andes)
liquid		unu	
	unu-ya-		melt
listen		uyari-	
little, small; short		huč'uy	
	huč'u-ya-		diminish
little, small		pisi	
live, exist		kawsa-	
	tiwa-		live, sit, dwell
llama		łama	
	łama kati-ri		llama driver, llama herder (not shepherd at pasture)
	łama miči awki		llama herder prince
load		q'ipi	
	q'ipi-		load
	q'ipi-spa-yki		I will load you
loathsome		miłay	
lock up		see	close
long		see	big
look		q"awa-	
	q"awa-ri		look
look at		see	watch
look for, seek, search for		mask'a-	
loose		kača-ri-	let loose
lord		wiraquča	
	kuraka		lord, chief, leader of a local region
	see also:	general	
lose		see	lost
lost (be)		činka-	
	činka-či-		make something disappear, make something be lost, lose something
lot, much, many		ask"a	
	ask"a-ña		already too much
love, like, desire, want		muna-	
lovely, pretty, nice, good		k'ača	
lunch bag, food carried in bag		quqawi	
lupine flower		p"ulurisa	

M

mad		see	angry
maid		musira	
male; mountain		urqu	
man		q"ari	
	ačači		old man
	q"ari-n-ča-ku		take courage
	runa		person, man, human being
	runa simi		common language, language of the people, Quechua
	runa simi-parla-nki-ču		Do you speak Quechua?
	runa wañu-či		murderer
	Cf. also:	person	
Manco		Manko	(Prince son of Wayna Kapaq)
Manuel		Mančuka	
Manuela		Manuka	
many		see	much
marry		see under	gather
may be		see under	if
mean		saqra	
measure		tupu-	
	tupu		measure (noun)
	čuqa		a measure equal to amount which can be held in two hands
	p'uqtu		handful (measure equal to amount which can be held in one hand)
meat, flesh		ayča	
meat (roasted)		k'anka	
	k'anka-		roast
meet, find, go to meet		tinku-	
	see also:	go	
medicate		see under	medicine
medicine		ḥampi	
	hampi-		medicate, heal (trans.)
	hampi-ri		curandero, healer
merchant		q"ati-ri	(llama driver, herder; merchant)
	q"ati-		drive, herd
messed up		t'usti-	
messenger		see	runner
middle		see	center
midnight		čawpi tuta-kama	
midst		see	center
milk		p"iłu	
mine		ñuqa-q	
minute		č'ini	
mistaken (be); wrong (be) make a mistake		panta-	
	panta-sqa		mistaken, wrong
	musp"a		make a mistake, be delirious, be dizzy, be confused
money		usara	
	qulqi		silver, money
	p"ata		five centavos

	p"isu		ten centavos
	tumina		twenty centavos
	tustun		forty centavos
moon, month		kiła	
more		astawan	
morning		paqarin	
	paqari-		be born
mother		mama	
	Pača-mama		Mother Earth
mountain; male		urqu	
mouse		huk'uča	
mouth		simi	
move		kuyu	(intrans.)
	kuyu-či-		make something move
	it"iri-		
much, money, a lot		ask"a	
	ask"a-ña		already too much
mud		t'uru	

N

name		suti	
	suti-		name
navel		k'usku	
	K'usku		Cuzco
neck		kunka	
neither		see	no
nest		t"apa	
	t"apa-ča-		nest (verb)
new		musuq	
nice, pretty, good, lovely		k'ača	
night, evening		č'isi	
nine		isqun	
	čunka isqun-niyuq		nineteen
	čunka isqun-niyuq-niqin		nineteenth
	isqun-niqin		ninth
nipple		ñuñu	
no		ama	no, neither
		mana	no, not
	mana ima		nothing
	mana-ka		if not
	mana hayk'aq		never
	mana kaypiču		not here
	mana kanču		there is none
	mana q"apaq		not rich
	mana q"ari-wan		without a man
	mana-na		not more, no more
	mana paraqtin		if it doesn't rain
	mana-raq		not yet

(no)		ni	no (negative particle)
	ni-pi		nobody
	ni-raq		not yet
	ni-taq		neither
nobody		see	no
noise		č'aqwa	
	č'aqwa-		make noise
nook		see	corner
nose		sinqa	
not		see	no
nothing		see under	no
now		kunan	
	cf. also:	pača	
nude		q'ala	
nunnery, convent		ak*l*a-y-wasi	

O

obey		kasu-	
	kasu-wa-na-ykičiq		for them to obey
occasion		see	once
offering, sacrifice toast		ča*l*a	
oh!		ya!	
	ya q"ari!		oh man!
old, used		t"anta	
	Cp. t'anta		bread
	kuraq		older person, elder
once; time, occasion, then		kuti	
	kuti-manta		since then
one, a		uk	
	uk-nin		another, the other
	uk sara		one peso
	uk-tawan		once again
one hundred		pača-q	
open		kiča-	
orphan (animal)		čita	
ostrich		suri	
other, apart		waq	
out, outside, exterior		hawa	
	hawa-manta		from outside
oven, stove		q'unča	
over, above		pata-pi	

P

Pachacamac		Pača-kama-q	God, Creator of the Universe; Eternity
pain, ache, hurt		nana-	
paint		ilimpi-	
parakeet		q'ičiči	
partridge		p'isaka	
party		see	celebration
pasture		see	graze
Paullu		Pawłu	(Prince son of Wayna Kapaq)
peck		č"ułu	
perceive		muči-	
person, man		runa	
	runa simi		common language, language of the people, Quechua
	Runa simi parla-nki-ču		Do you speak Quechua?
	runa wañu-či		murderer
	Cf. also: man		
peso		sara	
philosopher, learned man		amawta	
piebald, pintc		č'iqči	(black and white or brown and white)
pig, hog, dirty		k"uči	
pile, lot, unit of sale		q"atu	
pinch		k'iči-	
pinto		see	piebald
place		see	put
plant		tarpu-	
plate, dish		čuwa	
play		pukła	
	pukła-na		toy, game
	pukła-y-wawa		doll
poet		yarawiku	
pole, stick, wood		k'aspi	
	see also: stick		
poncho		pončo	
pop, hatch		tuqya-	
pot		manka	
potato		papa	
	č'uñu		dehydrated potatoes; wrinkled
	č'uñu-ča-		dehydrate potatoes
pregnant		čiču	
	čiču-ya-y		to become pregnant
	čiču-ya-či-y		to make someone become pregnant
prepare		waki-či-	
pretty, lovely, nice, good, beautiful		k'ača	
priest		uma	
	wiła-q uma		supreme priest, prophet
princess		pała	royal princess, Inca princess, lady

	ñusta		foreign princess or illegitimate daughter of a ruler
principal		apu	general, leader, principal, most important one
	Apu-rima-q		Apurimac River (Principal One Who Tells)
	Čuki Apu		LaPaz (Spear Leader)
prophet, supreme priest		wiƚa-q uma	
province, state		suyu	
	Tawa-ntin-suyu		The Inca Empire (lit.: All Four Provinces Together)
puma		puma	
punch, hit (with fist)		saqma-	
	see also:	taka-, tiqi-, waqta-	
puppy		uña	
push		tanqa-	
put, place, put on (clothes)		čura-	

Q

queen		koya	
(question marker)		-ču	

R

rabbit		see	guinea pig
rain		para-	
	para		(noun)
raise, bring up, breed		uywa-	
ration		see	share
ready		waki-	
	waki-či-		prepare
red		puka	
reed		totora	
release, send		kača-	
remaining, left over		puču	
remember		see	think
reprimand		k'ami-	
request, ask for, borrow, lend		mana-	
rest		sama-	
retain, intercept		hark'a-	
return		kuti-	
	kuti-či-		return something (trans.)
	kuti-sun		we will return
	kuti-mu-		come back, return (to location of speaker)

rich, wealthy		q"apaq	
ride, take a walk, step		t"aski-	
	t"aski		step (noun)
right (direction)		paña	
	paña-man		to the right
right, correct, straight		čiqan	
ring		siwi	
rip, tear		łik'i-	
river		mayu	
road		ñan	
roast		k'anka-	
	k'anka		roasted meat
rock, hill, cliff		qaqa	
roll		tuli-	(intrans.)
	tulin		wheel
	tuli-či-		make something roll
rope, chain		waska	
rotten		ismuska	
round		muyu	
	muyu-muyu		dizziness
royal		tupa	
	tupa yawri		royal sceptor
	Tupa-q Inka		sovereign, king, emperor
	Inka		royal; the Inca; the Inca people
ruin		uli	
run		časki-	
	časki-y		run (noun)
run away		see	escape
runner, messenger		časki	(not necessarily in still in function)
	časki-q		runner, messenger (in function, one in functional status); one who is running; one who has ability to function as a runner or messenger

S

sacred		wiłka	
sacrifice, toast, offering		č'ała	
sad (be)		p"uti-	
	p"utiy		sadness, unhappiness
	p"uti-sqa		sad (adj.)
Sajsawaman Fortress		Saqsawaman Pukara	
salt		kači	
same, equal; self		kikin	
	kiki-łantaq		the same thing
sandal		uhut'a, ohot'a	
satisfied, filled		saqsa	

say, tell		ni-	
	ni-sqa-sis		it is said that
sceptor (royal)		(tupa) yawri	
school		see under	learn
scissors		k'utu-na	
scratch, claw		hasp'i-	
search for		see	look for
second		see under	two
see		riku-	
	riku-či-		show
	cf. also:	look, watch	
seek		see	look for
self		see	same
send, release		kača-	
sentry, guard		čapa	
	čapa-na-n-paq		for him to have to stand guard
	čapa-na-y		to have to guard
Serafin		Sirapo	(from Spanish)
seven		qančiq	
	čunka qančiq-niqin		seventeen
	qančiq-niqin		seventh
shake		t"aλa-	
share, ration		ačura	
	ačura-		ration, share (verb trans.)
she		see	he
shirt (worn by the Incas)		unku	
show		riku-či-	
shrine		waka	
shy		see under	frightened
sick (be)		unqu-	
	unqu-y		disease
	unqu-li		sickly
	unqu-qti-n		when he gets sick
side		kantu	
	kantu-pi		in the side
silent		č'iniya-	
	č'iniya-ni		I am silent
	č'in		be silent! (one person)
	č'iniya		be silent! (a group)
silver, money		qulqi	
	cf. also:	money	
sin, fault, blame		huča	
since then		kuti-manta	
sing		taki-	
sister		ñaña	(of a female)
		pana	(of a male)
sit, dwell, live		tiya-	
six		suqta	
	čunka suqta-yuq		sixteen
sizzle; inform, betray		č'ata	
slap		lak'a-	
slide		suču-	
	suču-na		(noun)

sling		warak'a	
small		*see*	little
smell		musk"i-	
smoke		q'usñi	
	q'usñi-či-		smoke something, make smoke
	q'usñi-či-na		Let's smoke
snow		rit'i-	(verb)
	rit'i		(noun)
so, like so; thus, in this way		hina	
	hina kačun		so it is
	hina puni		always so
	hina-ča		so it must be
	hina-pi		in that way
sock, stocking		p'ulqu	
soft		łampu	
	łampu-ča-		soften
soil		*see*	flat
soldier		*see*	fighter
some		wakin	(singular)
	wakin-kuna		(plural)
son		čuri	
	sulk'a		lastborn son; younger son
sorcerer, *brujo*		layqa	
	layqa-		bewitch
sort		*see*	choose
sovereign		*see*	emperor
sparrow		taraqči, papačiyuči	
speak		*see*	talk
spear		čuki	
	Čuki-čaka		Sucre, Bolivia (lit.: Spear Bridge)
spill, drip		suru-	
	suru-či-		spill (trans.), make something drip
spindle		k'anti	a spindle for doubling yarn; yarn doubler
spinning rod		p"uska	
spirit		ahayu	
	mačula		spirit, genie of the mountains
	małku		spirit, protector, genie of a local geographical area
	supay		devil, Temptor, Evil Spirit of the Earth
spoon		wisła	
spray, sprinkle		č'aqču-	(trans.)
sprinkle		*see*	spray
squeeze		č'irwa-	
stand		*see*	stop
star		q"uyłur	
start, begin		q"ałari-	
state		*see*	province
step		t"aski	(noun)
	t"aski-		take a walk, ride

stick, wood, pole		k'aspi	
	tukra		small stick
stick on, join; sticky		k'aska-	
	k'aska-či-		glue something, make it stick
sticky		see	stick on
still, not moving, quiet; even		pača	
stocking, sock		p'ulqu	
stone		rumi	
stop, stand		saya-	
	saya-či-		stop something
storehouse, warehouse, guesthouse, hotel		tampu	
stove, oven		q'unča	
straight; right, correct		čiqan	
straw		wič"u	
	wayĺa		straw for thatching a roof, thatch
strength		kaĺpa	
	kaĺpa-sapa		strong
stro[illegible]		sinč'i	
	cf. also: strength		
study		see under	learn
Sucre, Bolivia		Čuki-čaka	(lit.: Spear Bridge)
summer		rup"a-y-mita	
sun		inti	
sunshine, heat		rup"a-y	(q.v.)
	rup"a-y-mita		summer
	rup"a-či-		burn (trans.)
surpass, advance, get ahead of		ñawpa-	
	ñawpa-qin		first, the first one
	ñawpa-qin-pi		in front of him
surround		muyu-	
	muyu		round
	muyu-muyu		dizziness
swallow		uqu-	
sweet; honey, candy		misk'i	
	lačiwana-q misk'i		wasps' honey
swell		punki-	
	punki-sqa		swollen

T

tadpole		huq'ulu	
	Cp. huq'u		wet
tail		čupa	
tale		see	fable

talk, speak		parla-	
	parlay		language
tall		see	wide
teach		see under	learn
teacher		see under	learn
tear		see	rip
tell		wiła-	tell, inform
	wiła-y		informer, the one who tells
	wiła-q uma		supreme priest, prophet
		ni-	tell, say
	ni-sqa-sis		it is said that
	cf. also: inform		
ten		čunka	
	čunka uk-niyuq		eleven (lit.: ten one-with)
	čunka iskay-niyuq		twelve
	čunka kinsa-yuq		thirteen
	čunka tawa-yuq		fourteen
	čunka p"isqa-yuq		fifteen
	čunka suqta-yuq		sixteen
	čunka qančiq-niyuq		seventeen
	čunka pusaq-niyuq		eighteen
	čunka isqun-niyuq		nineteen
	čunka isqun-niyuq-niqin		nineteenth
	iskay čunka		twenty (lit.: two ten)
	iskay čunka uk-niyuq		twenty-one
Thanks !		Pačis!	
that		čay	(close)
	čay-kuna		those
	čay-ła		that only, not more than that
	čay-man		towards there (with movement)
	čay-manta		then
	čay-manta-raq		only then, only after that
	čay-paq		for that, belonging to that
	čay-pi		there (no movement)
	čay-qa		there it is, that's it
		haqay	that (distant)
	haqay-man		there
	Cp. kay		this
thatch, straw for thatching, roof		wayła	
then, once, time, occasion		kuti	
	čay-manta		then
	čay-manta-raq		only then, only after that
there		see under	that
they		see under	he
thief		suwa	
thin		sayt'u	
think, remember		yuya	
third		kinsa-niqin	
thirsty, dry		č'aki-	
	č'aki-n		drought, it is dry, dried
	č'aki-či-		dry something

thirteen		čunka kinsa-yuq	
thirty		kinsa čunka	
	see also: three		
this		kay	
	kay-qa		here it is
	kay-man		to here
	kay-manta		from here
	kay-niq		this way
	kay-niq-pi		around here
	kay-paq		for this
	kay-pi		here
	kay-pi-ču		here?
	Cp. čay (that)(close); haqay (that)(distant)		
those		see under	that
thousand		waranqa	
three		kinsa	
	čunka kinsa-yuq		thirteen
	kinsa čunka		thirty
	kinsa čunka kama		thirty each
	kinsa-ntin		all three
	kinsa-niqin		third
throw		čuqa-	throw, toss, throw away
	čuqa		a unit of measure equal to amount one can hold in two hands cupped together
	q"arqu-		throw away, order to leave, fire (from a job)
thus		see	so
tie		wata-	
Tihuanaco		Tiwanaku	
time, hour; universe; now		pača	
	Pača-kama-q		Pachakamac, God, Creator of the Universe, Eternity
	Pača-mama		Pachamama, Mother Earth
	pača-n-pi		at that time
	kuti		time, once, occasion, then
	cf. also: still		
tip		yapa	
	yapa-		add, tip
tired (get)		sayku-	
toad		hamp'atu	
toast		see	offering
toasted grain		hank'a	
tobacco		sayri	
together		kuska	
tomorrow		q'aya	
	q'aya kama		until tomorrow
	q'aya-ntin-man		the next day
	minč"a		day after tomorrow
too		see	also
tooth		kiru	
top		see	crest
toss		see	throw

town		łaqta	
	łaqta-ča-		colonize
toy, game		pukła-na	
traitor, two-faced		puraq uya	
translate		see	turn
trash, waste		q'upa	
tree		sač'a	
tropics		yunka	
	Yunka		Yunqas, people of the tropics
turn, translate		tiqra-	
	tiqra-kama-yuq		interpreter, translator
turn on (a light), light (a fire)		hap'i-či-	
turtledove		huruk'uta	(onemonepoetic)
	cf. k'uta		
twelve		čunka iskay-niyuq	
twenty		iskay čunka	
	iskay čunka uk-niyuq		twenty-one
twilight		tuta	
	tuta-manta		at twilight
	tuta-ya-sqa		getting to be twilight
	tuta-ya-sa-n		it is getting day
twist		q'iwi-	(intrans.)
	q'iwi-ku-		twist (something for one's self)
two		iskay	
	iskay čunka		twenty
	iskay-niqin		second
	iskay-nin		both (lit.: two-together)
two-faced, traitor		puraq-uya	

U

uncle, aunt		ipa	
unhappy		see	sad
universe		see	time
until		kama	
	Pača-kama-q		Pachacamac, God, Universe, Eternity
used, old		t"anta	
	kuraq		older person, elder

V

vase		akiła	
very, very much		anča	
vicuña		wik'uña	
vixen		čina atuq	

W

wait		suya-	
wake up		rikč'a-	
walk		puri-	
	t"aski-		take a walk, ride
wall		pirqa	
want, desire, like, love		muna-	
warehouse		see	storehouse
warm (be)		q'uni-	
	q'uni-ku-sun		(it) will get warm
	q'uni-sa-ni-na		I am getting warm
		rup"a-	be warm, be hot
	rup"a-y		sunshine, heat
	rup"a-y-mita		summer
	rup"a-či-		burn (trans.)
wasp		lačiwana	
	lačiwana misk'i		wasps' honey
	lačiwana-q t"apan		wasps' nest
waste		usu-	
	usu-či-		waste (trans.)
	q'upa		waste, trash
watch, look at		wataka-	
water		yaku	
way (in this)		see	so
we		ñuqančiq	(inclusive)
		ñuqayku	(exclusive)
wealthy, rich		q"apaq	
weave		awa-	
	awayo		woven cloth, cloak, mantle
wet		huq'u	
	huq'ulu		tadpole
what, which, what thing; also, too; any		ima	
	ima saqra-pis		any damage
	ima-yna		how, in what manner
	ina-yna-ła		how are you? hello
	ima-ta ruwa-sa-nkičiq		What are you (pl.) doing?
	ima-wan		what with
	ima-rayku		why
	cf. also: which		
wheel		tulin	
where		may-pi	
	cf. also: may-		
which		may-qin	
	cf. also: may-, ima (what)		
white		yuraq	
who		pi	
why		ima-rayku	
wild		k'ita	
	k'ita-quwi		wild guinea pig

win, conquer, overcome		ati-pa-	
	ati-pa-q		winner, conqueror
wind		wayra	(also a category of illnesses associated with the wind)
	wayra-		blow (of wind)
	wayra-kuna		winds
winter		čiri-mita	
woman		warmi	
wonderful		see under	good
wood, stick, pole		k'aspi	
wool		wiłma	
work		lank'a	
	kama-		duty, work
	kama-či-		order, request
worn		k"uru	
wound, injury		usuri	
wrinkled; dehydrated potatoes		č'uñu	
write		q"ilqi	
wrong (be)		see	mistaken

Y

yarn		q'aytu	
year		wata	
yell		k"apari-	
yellow		q'iłu	
yes		arí	
	aričá		it must be so, so it is true, thus it might be, I suppose it is so
	Ari-q"ipa		Ariquipa, Peru (Yes-Stay behind!)
yesterday		qayna	
	qanimpa		day before yesterday, a long time ago
you		qan	(singular)
	qan-kuna		(plural)
	qan-paq		for you
younger; lastborn son		sułk'a	

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